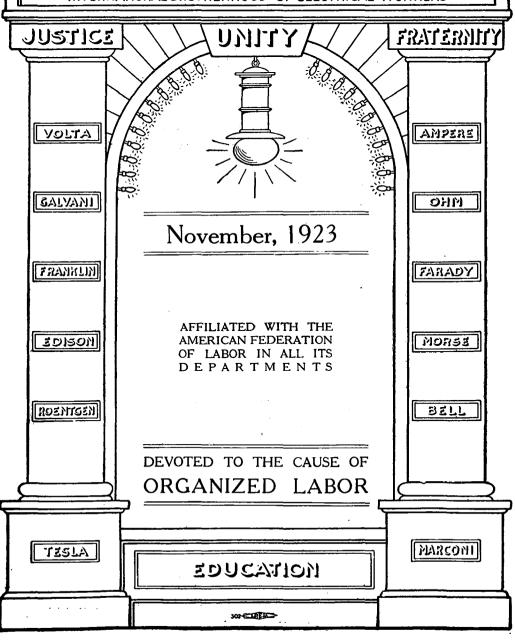
THE JOURNAL OF CURRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

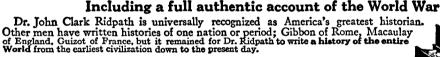
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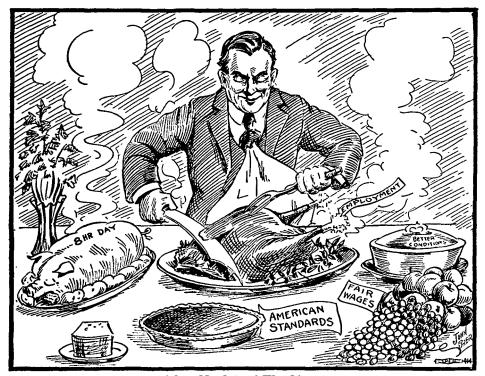
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THE JOURNAL OF

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1923

NO. 12

REPORT OF EDW. J. EVANS

VICE PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Duties

S contemplated by the laws adopted at our convention at St. Louis, Mo., I was assigned to matters of national import. While a small portion of my time has been spent in other work, in accordance with President Noonan's instructions, the vast majority of it has been on railroad work, both in this country and in Canada.

On account of its size, importance, and many ramifications, it has required unceasing attention, in order that the best interests of our membership in this gigantic industry be properly served and protected.

Method of Organization

At the beginning of 1921, our Organization had over two hundred (200) locals in the railroad industry, and by the ability of its membership occupied a position in this field, second to none, commensurate with the size of our membership.

The method of organization in this industry is somewhat different than that in other industries. Each craft on a railroad has one or more locals. Where there is more than one local of our craft, they are formed into a System Council, similar to a District Council in other industries. These System Councils elect a general chairman who represents all the electrical workers on his railroad, as a business agent represents all the members of his local in the building trades.

The six shop crafts on each railroad are federated, and organized into a system federation, similar to a local building trades council, and the general chairmen of the six crafts act for all of the shop crafts in conferences with the management of their road, on all grievances affecting their membership. In all conferences with the management, the six shop crafts act as a unit, and possess a spirit of coperation to an extent that is unknown in many other industries.

All system federations are organized into three grand divisions, numbered 1, 2, and 3, known as the Eastern, Southeastern and Western Divisions, corresponding to the three bureaus organized by the railroad companies.

There is a fourth division which comprises all the system federations of Canada. There, work has been handled independently of, but in close cooperation with the Railway Employees Department. International Vice President Ingles has cared for this work very efficiently, and it has not required much assistance from this office.

Besides having our own general chairman on each system, our craft has many of its members occupying executive positions on many system federations and divisions.

The six international organizations are affiliated with the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, the chief executive of each organization composing the executive council of the department, which is the governing body. Each organization has one vote in the executive council, irrespective of the size of its membership. It will thus be seen that each international organization, while retaining its own identity and autonomy, elects in accordance with its laws, to carry on the work on the railroads in concert with the other crafts, so that when any action is taken under the department laws, the crafts act as a unit and not individually.

The above will explain to those unacquainted therewith, the method of handling the business of our organization on railroads, in conjunction with the other crafts.

Railway Employees' Department

Until recently, the work attached to this department has been exceedingly heavy. During the periods preceding the hearings which resulted in the various decisions rendered by the United States Railroad Labordered, it has been necessary to compile data of various kinds in immense quantities, in order to protect the interests of the membership of the crafts affiliated.

This is particularly true of the hearings held by the Labor Board on the question of Working Rules and Classifications, which extended over a period of months. In this presentation our organization received the valuable assistance of all our representatives on the policy committee, and their help was a great factor in our presentation of the claims of the Electrical Workers which, outside of the overtime rules, resulted in our craft securing a classification that was a considerable improvement over the previous one.

All of this work, which was performed by the Railway Employees' Department and its staff, under the efficient direction of the department officers, President B. M. Jewell, Vice President J. F. McGrath, and Secretary-Treasurer John Scott, assisted by a representative of each craft, entailed an enormous expense to the department, all of which had to be met by the organizations affiliated therewith. It amounted to over one and one-half million dollars, (\$1,500,000.00), of which our organization paid its proportionate share.

Our relations with the organizations affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department and with the department officers are very cordial, and we have always been able to secure their cooperation on all measures affecting the interests of our Brotherhood.

Inasmuch as it was impossible for President Noonan, with his heavy duties looking after the interests of our Brotherhood in all industries, to attend at all times to the meetings of the executive council, I have, in addition to my other duties, been acting as his alternate on the executive council of the Railway Employees' Department, whenever he was unable to be present.

Grievances

The handling of grievances submitted by the membership of our organization constituted a large part of the work performed by this office. These grievances had to be approved, which in many instances made it necessary to alter them in order to strengthen our position. They have been presented and defended before the United States Railroad Labor Board, the United States Railroad Administration, and the Baltimore Agreement Commission. These cases were all defended personally by this office, in conjunction with various officers of the Railway Employees' Department, in addition to receiving the valuable assistance rendered us by our general chairmen on the railroads affected. It was necessary, several times, to call in international representatives of our organization, to assist in the preparation and defense of these cases, and their assistance was of great value to

It can be said, with pardonable pride, that all of the individual grievances submitted to the Labor Board, with the exception of three, were won by the Electrical

Workers; and, in the case of two of these three decisions, we are proud of the fact that they have been decided against us, as the Labor Board, in making these decisions, conclusively proved to every one who has read them, that the grievance was decided, not upon its merits, but upon other issues; and, upon every occasion when officials of any railroad have presented these decisions in support of any argument they might make, after a statement by our representatives, they were always so ashamed of having used them that they would put them away never to refer to them again. These decisions, rendered by a majority of the Labor Board, will always remain as one of the numerous decisions which they have rendered, that they are unable to successfully defend.

The few grievances that we had against the Railroad Administration, were hangovers that had not been completed, and it might be of interest to briefly set out two of those decisions.

One of them related to the claim of linemen on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for back pay on account of the 4c increase, which they had not received. This matter was handled by our late deceased Brother O. L. Joslin, who was general chairman of the Electrical Workers at that time on the M. K. & T. R. R., in conjunction with this office, and the international office through International Vice President Bugniazet, who rendered us very valuable and efficient assistance in successfully handling this grievance.

Brother Joslin prepared his case in such an efficient manner that we were able, after persistent hammering, to secure a favorable verdict from the Railroad Administration, which resulted in a large amount of back pay being paid to these men.

It is with considerable regret that I advise that Brother Joslin met with an unfortunate death just a few days after being advised of the successful outcome of his case. While he did not live to see the men reap the benefit of his exertions, I am sure that they will always hold him in grateful remembrance for the splendid work he did for them. It was a sad loss to our Brotherhood, as his accidental death while at work removed from the ranks of our organization, a very capable, efficient, and loyal member of the Brotherhood.

The other case referred to was known as "Decision No. 6 of the U. S. Railroad Board of Adjustment, No. 2." This decision had been rendered for a long time past, and every effort had been made by General Chairman Marks, our general chairman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to secure this money f.r our men. He was confronted at every turn of the road by a group of officials who resorted to every possible technicality in order to resist payment of this money, until the men had given it up as a forlorn hope. It had even

been given up by the Railway Employees' Department.

When this case w ; brought to our attention, we were impressed with the grave injustice perpetrated upon these men, and, with the active cooperation of the international office, particularly Vice President Bugniazet, Brother Marks and I started out to get this money if it were the last thing we did. I am pleased to report that we were successful, after eighteen (18) months' constant negotiations with the Railroad Administration, in effecting a settlement of this claim, which resulted in the payment of over forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars, in back pay to the linemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. This adjustment, in my opinion, alone, entirely justified the wisdom of the international office in establishing the Chicago office for the benefit of the railroad Electrical Workers.

In the handling of all of the grievances of our men on the railroads, the successful outcome of every one of them resulted either in the man or men affected being restored to service, or being properly classified, and paid his back pay. No attempt will be made in this report to set out in detail the large number of cases that were handled. It is sufficient to advise that every attention has been given to handling matters of this kind for the benefit of those for whom this office was established, and no expense has been spared to make every one of the cases submitted air-tight. This office did not hesitate when it became necessary to employ expert statisticians or other experts in particular lines, in order to successfully substantiate the contentions advanced by the Electrical Workers in the cases they presented, and we are glad to report that the international office has always backed us up to the limit in all our efforts.

United States Railroad Labor Board

This Board, established by the passage of the Transportation Act of 1920, was to be, in our opinion, a body formed for the purpose of adjusting in a fair and impartial manner, such grievances as the employees, through their representatives, and the railroads through their representatives, were unable to adjust on any particular railroad.

Our experiences since its establishment have been rather interesting. In our relations with the various members and employees of the Board, we have been treated very courteously and cordial cooperation has been given us in order to facilitate the presentation of our cases in as efficient a manner as possible.

We have no complaint to make relative to the decisions of the Board on individual grievances, with the exception of the three mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Our complaint lies with what we consider to be the partial attitude of the

public members on this Board, on matters presented to them that were national in scope and affected the employees of every railroad. No justification, in our opinion, can be found for their decisions reducing wages, their delay in handing down their decisions on working rules, and their taking away from the employees their overtime rules.

In addition to this, the action of the majority of the Board in the passage and issuance of the resolutions of July 3, 1922, branding the organizations and their membership out on strike as "Outlaws," because these men exercised their inalienable right to strike, after having complied fully with the Transportation Act, and exhausted every possible means that could be devised to avert this controversy, was most unjust and inexcusable. No such action was taken against the numerous railroads that, times without number, not only violated the decisions of the Board, but treated the Labor Board and its members with contempt. It remained for the majority of this Board to take that kind of action against the employees, for daring to assert their right.

When it is realized that the three public members on this Board control its action and its policy, it will be easy to understand just where the responsibility for any action taken by the Board rests; as the law requires that a public member must vote for a decision before same can be issued. One public member of the Board in particular, Chairman Hooper, has gone out of his way to criticise most unjustly, the organizations and their membership. He has not hesitated to charge us directly with violence. and with being anarchists, as well as other charges too numerous to mention here. It would seem to us that the least a man could do, occupying such a prominent position, would be to try and adopt a more impartial attitude-one that would not shock the well known attitude of the American people, in favor of fair play.

He has done more than any other one individual in this entire country, to prove to any unbiased person the unworthiness of this Board, composed in the manner it is, to ever bring about peace and cooperation between the employees and the managements of the carriers engaged in the transportation industry. We are in hopes that the coming Congress, when it gets into

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session, will realize what an impediment this Board is to the future peace and prosperity in the railroad industry, and will remove same.

It was fortunate for us that during the greater portion of the past two years, two real honest-to-goodness Union Men, in in Messrs. A. O. Wharton and Albert E. Phillips, were on that Board. Too much credit cannot be given to these men for their courageous work, protecting the interests of the employees, while acting on the Labor Board. It is our opinion that it was entirely due to their efforts that more unjust decisions were not rendered against

On July 1, 1922, the constant encroachments upon the rights and liberties of the shop crafts as well as other crafts on the railroads, had become so unbearable that it finally culminated on this date, in a cessation of work by the machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, and firemen and oilers. There were other crafts involved, whose action and activities will be discussed later on in this report. The above crafts have, in this controversy, conducted all of their business as in the past, in the closest kind of unity under the auspices of the Railway Employees' Department.

At 10:00 a. m., on July 1, 1922, over five hundred thousand (500,000) employees on every railroad in this country laid down their tools, and refused to work any longer, until the grievances they were suffering under were adjusted. These were, in brief, as follows:

A. Working Rules

For many years prior to Government control of railroads, the mechanical employees worked under different kinds of rules, and varied classifications on different roads, and it was the dream of the forward-looking men engaged in these occupations, that the time would come when standardized rules and classifications of employees would prevail on all railroads in the country.

This dream was realized under Federal control, inasmuch as all the carriers were operated as a unit. Prompt action was taken by the executive heads of the organizations affected, of the opportunity presented, and negotiations were entered into with the Railroad Administration for an agreement that would provide standard rates of pay for the same class of work on every carrier, with provisions that the same working conditions would prevail on all carriers. The views of the employees, presented by their representatives as to the justice, economy, and desirability of an agreement standardizing the wages, classifications of each craft, and the working conditions, so impressed the Director General of Railroads and his advisors, who by the way, were mostly all trained railroad executives, that an agreement known as

the "National Agreement" was drawn up, after months of tedious labor and immense expense. This was signed on September 20, 1919, and put into effect as of October 20, 1919.

This action was acclaimed as the most forward step ever consummated by the crafts employed in the mechanical service of the railroads. It caused great rejoicing among the employees in this service, and they had good cause to rejoice as its provisions, properly lived up to, contained the possibilities of more harmonious relations between them and their employers. It raised the standard of their craft, thus making it possible for both employers and employees to work in closer cooperation than ever before, and insured more efficient work at a lower cost.

It was an ideal condition, and its proper administration would have gone a long way towards stabilizing the railroad industry. But it was too good to be true. Promptly it was signed, trouble began. Grievances that had been easily settled before could not be settled. It seemed as if a policy of resistance had been agreed upon among the railroad officials of all roads. Operating officers on individual railroads refused to settle even the most simple grievances. Complaints by the thousand piled up before the adjustment boards and this policy soon resulted in discontent and dissatisfaction, which was soon reflected in decreased output and increased costs.

This resistance to the provisions of the National Agreement was increased upon notification that the roads would be returned to their owners, by the Government, and immediately the act applying to same was signed, a terrific onslaught was made upon this agreement. No opportunity was overlooked by the Railroad Executives' Association to hold up to ridicule and contempt this agreement. Exaggerated possibilities that would not occur once in a thousand times, were set out in great detail before the public, rather than to endeavor to adjust these matters.

It was not to be expected that the National Agreement was a perfect instrument, and the executives of the organizations interested were perfectly willing at all times to correct any injustices or to change any clauses that worked an unjust hardship upon the carriers.

This, of course, did not meet with the desires of the management. What they wanted to do was to have the National Agreement repudiated and they proceeded to file an application with the Railroad Labor Board for that purpose, and did not hesitate even to use threats to effect their purpose. This put an immense burden upon the organizations representing the employees, as it required these organizations to collect at an enormous expense, a large amount of data in order to rebut the propaganda and data presented by the Railroad Executives' Association.

This took months to do, and, without going into detail, it can be safely stated that we were completely successful in defending the National Agreement. So much so, that when the Railroad Labor Board. in its final decision, issued decision No. 222 and its addenda, on this question, we still had to all intents and purposes, a National Agreement. All that the Labor Board did was to take away from the men a few of the most important rules, particularly relating to overtime. But its decisions were to be applied nationally on every railroad in the country.

These overtime rules related specifically to the payment of extra compensation for work performed on Sundays, Holidays, and after the regular bulletined hours. They have been considerably modified by this time, but certain groups of employees are still required to work seven (7) days a week, three hundred and sixty-five (365) days a year, in accordance with these rules, with no additional compensation for the sacrifice they make in working on Sundays and holidays.

Most of these rules were granted on some railroad or other, either by free consent of the management, or through negotiations in some instances, over thirty years ago. But the railroads were so insistent upon securing some concessions, and the majority of the Labor Board was so weak that they could not resist the clamor and propaganda put forth by the Railroad Executives' Association.

It can be readily realized what effect this action by the Labor Board had upon the employees who had, for so many years, enjoyed the benefits of these rules. And it was only with the most urgent effort that the executives of the organizations interested were able to secure the agreement of the men to await the final decision of the Labor Board on these matters before taking any action.

The Labor Board's action on these rules was, beyond question, the most important factor contributing towards the suspension of work which occurred on July 1, 1922.

B. Contracting Out Work

After decision No. 2 of the United States Railroad Labor Board, many of the railroads adopted the practice of contracting out the work formerly performed by the shop and other crafts, to, in many instances, dummy contractors. The vast majority of these contracts was let to individuals and firms who had no previous experience in doing this class of work, neither had they the tools and machinery to perform the work: nor the finances to handle such large operations. These difficulties were overcome by the railroads addicted to this practice, turning over their shops, tools and machinery, supervising forces, materials, etcetra, to these alleged contractors who, in many instances, were officials of the railroad companies. The financial end of it



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was cared for by the railroad furnishing funds for, and guaranteeing the payrolls. These alleged contractors were to be paid a certain percentage on the payroll cost of the work.

Immediately upon the signing of these purported contracts, which in reality were only orders from the railroad companies, these so-called contractors reduced wages, increased hours, installed piece-work, abrogated seniority lists, abolished classifications, and in every conceivable way destroyed every vestige of the rights of the employees, which they had secured through many years of effort, and the expenditure of much time and money. Indeed, many of the conditions which the employees enjoyed were freely granted them years before they were organized, as measures that were just, and that would provide for a more economical operation of the roads.

Naturally, these practices on the part of these railroads brought about so much dissention that the organizations involved had all kinds of trouble to prevent strikes in violation of the Transportation Act. The Act provided that certain actions should be taken to present these matters to the Labor Board, for a decision, prior to taking any drastic action. This was done at a great cost to the organizations involved and our cases were presented in such a convincing manner that the Labor Board decided in favor of the employees in every instance, and declared that the railroads had no legal right to enter into these contracts.

However, these decisions had no effect upon the carriers. They refused to comply with them. There was no other recourse left to the employees than to take the action they did. Everyone realized that the actions of the carriers in letting these

so-called contracts, were mere subterfuges to violate the law, and could not be honestly defended.

C. Wages

In July of 1920, the Labor Board rendered its much-delayed decision which was known as decision No. 2. By this the mechanics, apprentices and helpers received an increase of thirteen (13c) cents per hour. This decision relieved the tension a little, and relieved in part, the difficulties under which the employees suffered.

This condition, however, was not permitted to maintain very long. Immediately the railroads proceeded to draw up such plans as they thought proper to bring about a reduction of wages. Every kind of propaganda was at once put into effect to belittle the employees in the minds of the Immense sums of money were spent in furnishing newspapers, magazines, colleges, public men, etcetra, with false and misleading information. The result of all of these activities was a request being made on the part of the carriers for a reduction in wages. This action again forced the crafts affiliated with the department to go to an immense expense to prove that the carriers were unjustified. But to no avail. On June 1, 1921, decision No. 147 was rendered, effective July 1, 1921, reducing the wages of mechanics, apprentices and helpers, (8) cents per hour.

This, if anything, was more disappointing to the carriers than to the employees. Our position, of course, was that the reduction was entirely unfair and not justified by the facts as presented. The employees had waited so long for relief of their financial burdens that while they were not satisfied that decision No. 2 had rerdered them justice, still they felt that they could accept it and go along until conditions had improved. This decision was submitted to a vote of the men, and they indicated by a substantial majority that they were opposed to the reduction, and authorized by their vote, the calling of a strike.

This was under consideration by the executive council of the department, and it was agreed that no strike be sanctioned, as the industrial conditions at that time were not considered propitious for a movement of that character. In addition, we had presented our working rules to the Labor Board for a decision, and it was thought important to await the decision on this matter, and if this was unfavorable, then the two questions could be acted upon at one time. As events proved, this action on the part of the executive council was entirely justified.

The carriers, however, were bitterly disappointed, as they held that there should have been a much greater reduction ordered, and they promptly put into motion the required machinery to again bring before the board a further demand for a decrease in pay. This again forced the employees'

representatives to prepare to rebut the immense statistics presented by the carriers, and this again entailed an expense upon the organizations affiliated with the department, in order to properly combat the position taken by the carriers.

After many weary days, the Labor Board took it under advisement and on June 5, 1922, rendered decision 1036, effective July 1, 1922, reducing wages of our craft seven (7c) cents per hour, for mechanics, apprentices and helpers.

When the full import of the contents of this decision was analyzed, it was immediately recognized that this decision was the "straw that broke the camel's back," and that there was now no possibility of averting a strike. The patience of the members of the organizations was exhauted, and the demands for prompt action were pouring in from every part of the country.

These men were fully informed of every effort that had been made to better their conditions and to prevent encroachments on their rights. They had gone along during the war period, doing their "little bit" in their humble way to assist their country, with the full knowledge that living costs were mounting skyward, and their families were in many instances suffering in want and privation. They could see the profits of the corporations that employed them, in most instances mounting higher and higher, but still they took no action to embarrass their government. They were hoping all of the time, that the power-thatbe would see that justice was done to them.

They were aware of every move that was made by their representatives, to stay the rapacity of their employers. They knew of every appeal made in their behalf, even up to the highest in the land. They knew all about the pitfalls contained in the Transportation Act, and were convinced that its provisions were so drawn that their employers would reap all of the benefit, and they would reap all of the grief; and, as every after event took place they clearly saw their fears fully justified. But they were good citizens. It was the law, and as good citizens, they obeyed it; while all of the time their employers were enjoying all of the benefit and staying awake nights to devise some new method of further oppressing their long-suffering employees.

Every time an Atterbury, a Loree, a Markham, or any of the executives spoke, it was in the interests of profits for the railroads; no other thought was ever in their minds. Dollars, dollars, all the time! What cared they for the rights and aspirations of their employees? Squeeze a dime here, and a dollar there, but all of the time get it out of the employees in some way!

Is it any wonder that the employees resisted? They would not have been the right kind of American citizens if they had not. The wonder is that they were

patient so long before they finally took the bit between their teeth and said, "Let's Go," and go they did, five hundred thousand (500,000) strong, without disorder or trouble of any kind, peacefully laying down their tools and leaving the premises of their employers and going to their homes.

Every effort had been made on the part of the executives of the organizations involved, to warn and instruct their membership to do everything possible to avoid violence and disorder. The executives knew from past experience that employers were not above hiring gunmen, private detectives, etcetra, to foment violence and disorder, and lay the blame on the strikers. It is to the everlasting credit of the men engaged in this strike that very few, considering the thousands involved, were even charged with disorderly acts.

Never in the history of the labor movement has there been such a gallant struggle, and while the end is not yet here, peace has been declared on over two hundred and fifty (250) railroads, at this writing, with more to follow in the near future.

As an organization the Electrical Workers have done their "bit" in this movement. Our members have, as a whole, rendered active and efficient cooperation to their companions engaged in this struggle. Many of them are still on the firing line, almost a year now, as fully determined to stick it out another year if need be, until honorable settlements are secured on their particular railroads.

The vast majority of the electrical workers on railroads have proven their loyalty to their organization, and to their fellow-men, and too much credit cannot be accorded them for the glorious page they have written into the history of our International Brotherhood.

Baltimore Agreement

The first considerable break in the Railroad Executives' Association, over the strike came about in the latter part of August 1922, when negotiations took place between representatives of various railroads and the chief executives of the organizations which finally culminated in the signing of the Baltimore agreement in September, 1922.

Immediately upon the completion of the conferences that resulted in the draft of the agreement being adopted by the conferees, a meeting of the policy committee of ninety was called in Chicago on September 11, 1922, and after two days' discussion of the agreement, same was ratified on September 13, 1922, and the agreement went into effect shortly after, on the fifty-two (52) railroads that had originally agreed to accept same. To this number others have been added from time to time.

One of the clauses of the agreement provided that a commission composed of six railroad officials, and six organization officers should be formed, to which would be submitted for adjustment, any grievances arising out of the strike settlement, that could not be settled on a particular railroad; both sides agreeing to abide by the decisions of this commission. May 31, 1923, was set as the closing date, and up to that time forty (40) cases had been submitted for decision.

It is too early as yet, to review the work of the commission, as it did not get organized until late. It has, however, rendered a number of decisions in favor of the employees, restoring large numbers of them to service, with back pay.

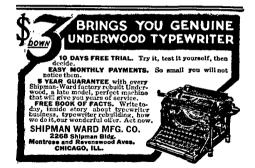
In accordance with instructions of International President Noonan, I have been acting as & member of this commission.

Daugherty Injunction

It is not necessary for me to report very much under this caption, as International President Noonan will probably report in detail on same. It is sufficient to sav that this infamous instrument will, in our opinion, forever stamp in the minds of the railroad workers, the names of its author and sponsors, as men unworthy to be trusted in any positions. The best friends of the present reactionary national administration have condemned it in its entirety, and every Republican who believes in justice and fair play will hang his head in shame every time the subject is brought up. No one is to blame for the grievous wrong perpetrated upon the railroad workers by this writ, but those who have received the confidence and temporarily represent the Republican party, and it is to be hoped that the railroad workers will never forget who is responsible for this writ that sought to place us and our organizations in such an unfair light before the American public.

Cooperation

During all of our labors incident to our affiliation with the other crafts in the railway employees' department, we have all worked in the closest kind of cooperation, and we have, particularly during the strike, received a great deal of moral and financial assistance from many of the other crafts in the railroad industry. Especially is this true of the executive officers of those organizations, and this report would not be



complete were not due credit given to, among others, the enginemen, firemen, telegraphers and switchmen, and their executive heads, Warren S. Stone, D. B. Robertson, Edw. J. Manion and Thos. C. Cashen. They have at all times been willing and anxious to render us every possible assistance, and have been a very great help to us.

Our organization has been the recipient of many courtesies and valuable assistance from these and other organizations in the railroad industry, and we are deeply appreciative of it and anxious to reciprocate when the opportunity arises, with interest.

There have been many outstanding instances of signal assistance rendered which it would be impossible to record in this report. When the days were dark and dreary during the time when the strike situation was at its worst and the outlook most forbidding, then was the time when the assistance above mentioned was most welcome.

Railroad Signal Work

Very early in our labors we were confronted with an obstacle to our progress in the form of an organization called "The Brotherhood Railroad Signalmen America." This so-called organization was formed in spite of the protests lodged against such action by organizations such as the Machinists, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, and many others. The officers of our organization realized from the very inception of the signal organization, that it was a dual organization, not only to our organization, but to many others. What prompted the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at that time to override the objections raised by so many organizations and to grant the signalmen a charter, we cannot say, but we do know that that action has created a condition among the other crafts on the railroads, that contributed in no small measure to hardships of the crafts out on strike; our organization having suffered the most.

In our New Orleans convention the status of this organization and its relation to our organization was discussed, and in spite of the danger that lurked in our organization taking any action to legalize our recognition of this so-called union, we came to an understanding with them, in order that our Government might prosecute the war more successfully. In taking this action, we were actuated by the highest of patriotic motives.

From that moment, the signalmen took on a new lease of life, and have deliberately and maliciously done everything possible to encroach upon our jurisdiction. Unknown before that, they have since that period attempted to grab all of our work for themselves. They have never, except under pressure, lived up to the understanding reached with our organization, or with

others. Complaints without number have been voiced by our membership relative to the despicable tactics employed by them in order to trespass upon the jurisdiction of our organization.

This condition was bad enough during normal times, but was intensified during the strike. Although they, with other organizations, agreed on June 17, 1922, at the American Federation of Labor convention, to go along and act in concert with the shop crafts in their strike movement, they immediately backed up when the time came and refused us their support. On the contrary, they promptly started to do everything possible to counteract all of our efforts to make the strike successful.

They sent out their representatives to various points and endeavored to get our membership to desert our organization and the shop crafts and return to work. They made various promises to these men, as to what the company officials would do for them if they betrayed their fellow-members; and, in those instances where they succeeded in getting men to dishonor themselves by returning to work, they were able to have the promises they made these men, complied with by the carriers, proving that an understanding existed between the representatives of the signalmen's organization and the representatives of the railroads. Passes and every other facility were furnished the representatives of the signalmen's organization by the carriers to carry on their infamous tactics.

When they were unable to get the men to desert their comrades, they adopted other methods. In various localities they deliberately performed the work that had previously been performed by our membership, and this was done not on only one railroad but on many of them; and, to their everlasting disgrace, they are still continuing to do this work on many railroads. In every instance where they could, they took into their organization every man they could induce to desert our organization and scab on his former brothers.

Protests without number were lodged direct with the president of the signalmen's organization by our Chicago office, but all to no avail. They either gave an evasive answer, refused to answer, or in a few instances denied in spite of every proof, the charges that were made against them; and in no instance were they ever able to successfully deny the charges made. We had the goods on them and were able to prove to the satisfaction of the other crafts, that our accusations were true.

From reports received since the commencement of the strike, this so-called "Union" has taken advantage of every opportunity to aid and assist the railroads to break the strike. All these matters are as familiar to the other crafts involved as they are to us, and there is no fear but that they shall reap the whirlwind of the evil they have sown. Every possible effort

has been made to protect the interests of our membership, and when the time comes to prove the charges herein mentioned, we shall be prepared to do so with indisputable evidence.

Amalgamation

One of the difficulties with which we were confronted during the strike period particularly, was the agitation stirred up by, in most instances, a few self-seeking individuals, for the One Big Union, masquerading under the title of "Amalgamation." This oft proven valueless idea has been advanced many times before under various disguises, and most all of the time does it appear when the organizations are involved in some difficulty with their employers. This is such an outstanding fact that it is hard to resist the suspicion that someone is getting paid by the employers to foment dissension, thus reducing the resistance of the organizations to the attacks of the employers.

This agitation means nothing but trouble and expense for the organizations. It has been tried many times before, and has always proven unsuccessful and the only headway that the proponents of this idea made during the past year was to embarrass the organizations out on strike, and lower the morale of their memberships, and I am perfectly willing that they should shoulder the responsibility and full credit for this result of their actions.

Our membership in the great majority of instances were unaffected by this agitation, as they are of necessity, too intelligent to fall for such claptrap as was advocated. We have no fear but that this agitation will soon peter out and become nothing but a vague memory.

Organizing

Due to so many problems confronting our organization in the past, particularly the war period and the open shop fight, it was not possible for our organization, with its limited funds and the attendant shortage of representatives, to adequately cover every industry, in consequence of which the electrical workers in the railroad industry were not as well organized as they should be. But in spite of the handicap mentioned, we have made wonderful progress.

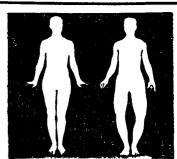
I have devoted a considerable part of my time to solidifying the ranks of our various locals, and up to the time the strike occurred, we were securing gratifying results. An intensive organizing campaign was started and we were gradually increasing our membership, but due to the tactics of the railroad companies in constantly forcing us into expensive and tedious litigation, we were prevented from making the progress which our efforts entitled us to.

Since the strike we have been able to recover much of the ground we lost during that bitter controversy, and most of our success in that line was due to our organization having such an efficient insurance benefit. Those of our members who in the past, opposed this insurance benefit, are now its stanchest supporters, and as above stated, this benefit contributed in no small measure in holding and regaining, on most of the railroads where we have secured a settlement, a majority of our membership. The outlook for the future in this regard is very promising.

Paper Industry

In accordance with instructions received from the international office, I assisted in many matters that it is not necessary to mention specifically. One of these assignments, however, deserves a little mention. It was my good fortune to be assigned to aid and assist L. U. No. 1147 of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, during their wage negotiations.

This local is composed of members engaged exclusively in the paper-making industry, and on my way to this locality and returning, in addition to the investigations I made at that time. I was very much impressed with the possibilities of organization of electrical workers engaged in this industry. There are, in all plants about which I was able to get information, a sufficient number of electrical workers employed in each plant to form a local union in each individual plant. I know that in the past our organization has been handicapped by lack of finances and men, and I sincerely trust that the time will soon arrive when we will be in a more fortunate position to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity for organization work that exists in this industry.



PERSONAL APPEARANCE

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

Is now more than ever the key-note of success. BowLegged and Knock-Kneed men and women, both
young and old, will be glad to hear that I have now
ready for market my new appliance, which will successfully straighten, within a short time, bow-leggedness and knock-kneed legs, safely, quilekly and permanently, without pain, operation or discomfort. Will
not interfere with your daily work, being worn at
night. My new "Lim-Straitner," Model 18, U. S.
Patent, is easy to adjust; its result will sare you
soon from further humiliation, and improve your
personel appearance 100 per cent.

Write today for my free copyrighted physiological
and anatomical book which tells you how to correct
bow and knock-kneed legs without any obligation on
your part. Enclose a dime for postage.

M. TRILETY SPECIALIST

M. TRILETY, SPECIALIST 635L, Ackerman Building, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

On account of the nature of their work requiring such a high class of mechanics, their incorporation into our organization would prove a valuable asset to our Brotherhood. I would have been very glad to be able to go deeper into this matter, had not my duties in the railroad industry been so pressing and exacting.

Miscellaneous

I was able to attend many conventions of system councils and federations, and other organizations during the past two years; not as many as I would have liked to cover, but all I was able to, and keep up with the work attached to this office.

During the period of the strike we received considerable assistance from many local unions, especially in the building trades industry, who were only too glad to take care of our membership out on strike by placing them in positions and enrolling them in their organizations; in addition to considerable financial assistance in their particular local communities, exclusive of the financial contributions they made to the relief fund of the international office.

As a member of the executive board of the Public Ownership League, I have been able to render a little assistance to further this valuable work, particularly in Illinois, California and South Dakota. This organition is doing a very important work; one that is of great value to the membership of our organization, and our members should be urged to assist this work in every way possible.

We have been fortunate in that there were very few difficulties between local unions in this industry for this office to adjust, as the locals get on extremely well with one another. There have been a few jurisdictional difficulties between railroad locals and other divisions of our crafts, but these have been settled amicably, most of them having been due to ignorance of the rights possessed by each local union.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the wonderful cooperation and assistance given me by the international officers, international representatives and local unions of our Brotherhood; particularly the assistance given me by the international office without which it would have been impossible for me to carry on this work as successfully as I have been able to. wish also to attest to the splendid cooperation afforded this office by the membership of the various railroad local unions and the general chairman of each railroad system. Whatever success this office has been able to achieve since its establishment is entirely due to this co-operation, for which I am sincerely appreciative.

[Editor's note: Published per directions of 17th Regular Convention.]

NOTICES

If this comes to the attention of Alfred O. Douglas or anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Annie L. Bainton, 718 Santa Monica Blyd., Sawtelle, Calif.

This is to advise the membership that Robert P. Conzett, a non-member of the Brotherhood, has worked unfairly in our jurisdiction.

W. P. BARTO,

Rec. Seey., L. U. No. 573, Warren, Ohio.

Will anyone knowing the present whereabouts of C. W. Howe or Carl McElhaney kindly communicate with James W. Haynes, care of Stephens & Wood, Inc., 1306 Mahoning Bank Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.

If this should come to the attention of John Alfred Gossage, formerly of Local No. 39, Cleveland, and Local No. 45, Buffalo, or anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his sister, Sophia Gossage, 1172 Ansel Road, Suite 15, Cleveland, Ohio.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of one John McCarrell, cable splicer, Card No. 360789, will confer a favor by notifying the undersigned so I can get in touch with him. Last time heard from was in Knoxville, Tenn.

J. E. ELLIS,

J. E. ELLIS,

Secretary, No. 108.

The following former members of Local 335 have violated their obligation and disassociated themselves from their former associates in Local 335. They are therefore not entitled to the consideration they ordinarily should have accorded them:

Don Maxie, Card No. 274507.

Don Maxie, Card No. 274425.

Chas. Cooper, Card No. 274515.

O. M. Roper, Card No. 274512.

S. W. Ellis, Card No. 399062.

F. S. LEIDY,

D. M. No. 274512.

R. S., L. U. No. 335.

Notice to All Local Unions

Due to the fact since the lockout instituted against us in 1921, on the first day of April, against us in 1921, on the irst day of April, by the open shoppers, so many of our membership scabbed, that conditions here are worse than deplorable. We wish to put all Local Unions on notice to give no man from our jurisdiction any consideration without the proper credentials.

Fraternally yours, W. H. STRIPPY, Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 508.

Work Permits

Who gives the permit that a child shall work? Who judges "Now his schooling shall be Who judges stopped

"That he may earn this money every week?"
Who gives work permits?
Who rules a child has learned all he will need
To fill a drudge's place throughout his life?
The man assumes himself a mighty God

Who gives work permits.
What boy or girl receives that precious slip
Who does not cry—"No more need I to learn-

Who does not cry—"No more need I to learn—"For I am now full grown! To prove it—look—"Here's my work permit!"
Who gives the permit that a child shall work?
Who steals from him the moulding of his life—The right to learn and play till he is grown?
Who gives work permits?



EDITORIAL



Thoroughly Discredited The utter disgust and resentment of the country against the most completely and thoroughly discredited backward-looking tribunal in the world today—The United

States Supreme Court—is growing rapidly. It needs defenders, and needs them badly—some who can explain why a few irresponsible judges with biased minds, appointed to life-time jobs, should be permitted to exercise extraordinary and unheard of powers—powers greater than those of Congress and the President, powers which have been specifically denied them and which they have arrogated to themselves.

Former Ambassador John W. Davis, among others, recognizes the vast growing wave of contempt for this Court. To the recent meeting of the American Bar Association, of which he was president, he suggested that the cause for this rising sentiment has not been due to the unwise decisions of the Court, not to the partisanship of the judges, nor to the attempt to pay back the debt to those who abetted or caused them to be appointed, but to a few judges pointing out now and then why they believed their associate judges were wrong.

Mr. Davis thought this led people to believe that the Supreme Court judges were just ordinary human beings and capable of error. So he would stop the judges from differing from one another or from expressing dissenting opinions and giving reasons why they think

their associates are wrong.

This would be fine for a change. No one should object to seeing the judges denied free speech, suppressed and thus given a dose of their own medicine, if it would work, and the more we see lawyers like Mr. Davis floundering about trying to explain away the treason and crimes committed by this Court and find some way to defend it,

the more we realize how impossible is their task.

The 110,000,000 people in this country do not need a few judges' guidance to say what they shall or shall not do. They cannot understand why these few tyrants should be permitted to set aside the laws demanded by the people and passed by Congress, with the approval of the President, and thus deprive children of play and condemn them to lives of drudgery in the mines and mills, factories and canneries. They do not see why these narrow, short-sighted apostles of reaction should be allowed to add more sorrow, hell and misery, to the lives of the unprotected, unbefriended army of working girls and women of the land.

No other civilized country in the world tolerates such a disgrace-ful practice. France, England, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden—none of them stand for it. In no other country would a judge or set of judges attempt to nullify or set aside a law once passed by the law-making bodies. And this is no accident; there is a sound reason for this unanimous opinion of mankind—and it has come out of the blood and tears of centuries.

And as the broad-minded Judge John Ford, of New York, says, "The sooner American citizens get away from this idea that a judge is more honorable than a legislator or entitled to any more respect, the clearer will become our precept of the evils of judicial usurpation.

The judges of the United States," he adds, "are the greatest of obstructionists and we must get away from the idea that because men are elected to the judiciary they are transformed into superior be-

ings—high priests of an esoteric cult."

So the lovers of the Supreme Court are helpless. They cannot stop the onrushing tide of public disapproval. The fight will go on and eventually this thoroughly discredited body will be compelled to yield up the self-appropriated power it now exercises to forbid the people doing what they have deliberately decided to do, after full consideration and adequate discussion.

Honor We simply cannot understand this thing called "honor." Every time a cheat wants to deceive or a bully wants to strut and show off, he talks about "honor." Every time any "statesman" or politician wants to push us into war or load us down with a huge army or navy, he insists that "honor" demands it. And in every war that was ever waged—no matter how inexcusable—every combatant swore it was forced to fight to defend its "honor."

It was "honor" that sent the American Fleet to Vera Cruz to force the Mexican government to salute our flag; it was "honor" that ordered General Crowder to bring the Cuban government to its knees. The same thing recently brought Italy to the verge of war with Greece and Jugo-Slavia. It caused France to bleed Germany and destroy its industry in the Ruhr. And not so long ago it was "honor" that sent the Spanish troops to enslave the natives of Africa. In speaking about the Spanish venture to American newspaper men, an exceptional member of the royal family had this to say:

"I have said to my relative, the king, that I cannot see why this murderous war in Africa should go on. We did so well in the World War and profited so legitimately by it and now we are losing all we gained and our boys are going to their deaths. The king replied that our national honor compelled it. There is probably something wrong with me, but I cannot understand just what kind of honor that is."

It does not require much imagination to see the trouble that would occur in the industrial world if every labor representative urged a fight or strike every time his pride is wounded or he feels he has been insulted by an employer. But he swallows his pride and insult upon insult in the interest of those whom he represents and our "statesmen," so-called "big men," and politicians should be compelled to do the same thing.

But the rotten hypocrisy of "honor" is thoroughly disgusting, its chief value it seems is to camouflage the wrong-doings of scoundrels. Behind it usually lies arrogance, vanity, and egotism and a desire to beat a weak or helpless foe into submission. It's all a deceiving, childish chip-on-the-shoulder business and a disgrace to

mankind.

New From January first to the close of business September 30th there were admitted to membership 8,365 new members, all of whom we take pleasure in welcoming to our ranks. The numbers indicate a healthy, vigorous growth and from all evidence coming to headquarters the qualities possessed by these new members are very satisfactory.

During 1922 we admitted 4,250 members as against 8,365 for the first nine months of 1923, which indicates that the efforts put forth by the local unions and the International have been productive of

very material results.

It is estimated the electrical industry employs between five and six hundred thousand people, a great majority of whom are eligible to membership in the Brotherhood. So we have a vast work before us, if we are to organize our industry with anything like the completeness it should be. The organized electrical workers are the pace-setters and leaders of the industry in so far as the establishment

of wages and working conditions are concerned.

There exists a very great differential between the wages and working conditions of the organized and unorganized electrical workers. However, this differential remains at about a constant level. That is to say, whenever the organized electrical workers obtain increases in wages or improved working conditions the unorganized move up proportionately and are carried forward by our efforts. The usual differential in wages is about 20 cents an hour. In other words, the non-unionist contributes to the employer 20 cents an hour for not belonging to the Brotherhood, and in addition, as special assessments, he is compelled to submit to vastly inferior working conditions.

The quality of the membership of the Brotherhood is high, the members are intelligent, active and alert. If they were not they would not be members of the organization. It requires some intelligence to understand the value and advantage of collective effort. Our cause is a great and just one. It is the constant aim of the International Brotherhood to render the best possible service, to be helpful and useful, to help our membership improve intellectually and

physically, to secure better conditions and compensation.

The employers, much as some dislike to admit it, recognize that our membership is composed of the best and most competent mechanics among the half million who distribute light, power and information to the citizens of the greatest Nation on the globe. Every member of the organization should miss no opportunity for improvement and should devote a certain amount of time to study of both economic and trade problems; the faster we improve the more rapid we advance. New members should be encouraged to enter actively and enthusiastically into the business affairs of the organization, and no opportunity should be overlooked to influence non-members who possess the proper qualifications to join with us in the great humanitarian work to which the Brotherhood is dedicated.

Our movement is still in its infancy as our activities are confined to an infant industry. The great advances of the past were brought about by sacrifices and effort. In order to hold the gains made and make future improvements it will require further efforts and sacrifices. Yet if all members will take the interest they should it will lighten the burdens of the few in each locality who are constantly alert for opportunities of elevating our trade to a higher level and creating conditions that are commensurate with the skill and hazard of our calling.

The Brotherhood is the property of the membership. It is one of the greatest beneficial and democratic institutions in the world. It is non-sectarian and favors no race or creed. It does not give special privileges or preference to any religious or political faith. It is the arch enemy of intolerance and bigotry, the friend and champion of liberty and independence. The membership are loyal, patriotic citizens of their respective countries. Their loyalty and patriotism is undiluted and is not of the variety practiced by Chambers of Commerce, hooded mobs, and the like.

Membership in the Brotherhood means being identified with an institution based upon fundamentals that any liberty-loving citizen can be proud of and can with every degree of self-respect invite others to join. There is a vast amount of work ahead of us. All members are urged to contribute their part in performing it. Will you? Your future efforts and activities will provide the answer.

A Rival in the Murder Game The Klan's jurisdiction is being invaded. Their right to monopolize all the patriotism is being questioned; and their holding a corner on the correct kind of religion, social conduct, etc., seems to be all wrong. So

keen competition is developing.

The Fascisti of America (distinct from the Italians organized in this country) are now on their feet and eagerly bidding for trade in the whipping and murder games. They are preparing for a national membership drive and will doubtless show the Klan some new tricks about organizing. Their advertisements state they are seeking only "real men" to do the job. This one was clipped from a New York paper:

"Wanted—The Fascisti of America wants real men as organizers in every State in the Union; if you are a white male citizen of the United States, if you are an organizer, if you can carry on the work of organizing in your county or State, then we can use you; curiosity seekers, save time and postage; send your references in first letter; all communications treated strictly confidential. Write to Fascisti of America, Imperial Towers W. O. W Bldg., Omaha, Neb."

Don't consider this too lightly. The Fascisti, as this is written, rule Bulgaria and Italy with the mailed fist, and their example has just been followed in Spain, where General Rivera and his aides have succeeded in completely overthrowing constitutional government, abolishing trial by jury, and establishing a dictatorship which is supreme. (Will America be next?)

It is not new to say that in Italy the Fascisti have practically destroyed one of the finest Labor movements in the world, jailing and brutally murdering its men of influence, burning its labor temples, labor schools, co-operative stores and wrecking every labor paper in the country. Not content with this they made it a crime to belong to

a labor union and have outlawed the 8-hour day.

The Klan has not yet enrolled all the "real men" in this country who will be only too glad to become companions of hypocrisy, greed and murder. So there will doubtless be plenty of response to the call of the American Fascisti.

But perhaps Judge Gary and his associates can bring about an "amalgamation" or effect a compromise whereby the white shirts and the black shirts will join hands and stop this competition and agree in the future to adorn themselves in yellow—a more becoming color.

The Profits How should you like to go to a strange town, look up the headquarters of the local union and expect to be greeted with a smile, and then be sneered at or have the door slammed in your face and be insulted? Perhaps you know how it feels. Anyway that's what happens daily to many of our worth-while and most active members. Complaint upon complaint pours into the International about it.

Some few local officers and business agents seem to have never heard such a word as "courtesy" or agreeableness; they treat a traveling or visiting member as though he had come to steal the treasury; they act as coldly as possible and seem to take a delight in letting him know he is not welcome and is not wanted. It seems to pain them to say "Hello, Brother! How are you?"

For cold-bloodedness, arrogance, and down-right selfishness, there are few hard-boiled employers or army officers who have anything on them, and for self-approval and egotism, they take the blue ribbon.

But let these same officers or business agents leave their own little world and go to another town and if they are not promptly greeted with open arms and treated with every courtesy they want the International to suspend all business and "tell these guys where they fit."

If any of these thoughtless local officers and business agents could see themselves as others see them—could see how revolting their rankness and crudeness is and how sickening and disgusting they appear to anyone with a grain of intelligence—if they could, they would realize the great profits derived from courtesy and agreeableness; that if you want friends you must be friendly to others, that you must first be willing to help others, and that it is much better for a man to go away speaking kindly of you and your local instead of downing and cursing you to every one he meets.

And it is so easy to be courteous and agreeable to others— especially to your own brothers. Soon it becomes a habit and you enjoy it. It is the first lesson a man ought to learn, and if we had our way it would be the first lesson taught to the children in the schools.

There is nothing that drives others from you so surely and quickly as disagreeableness. And there is nothing that pays greater dividends, wins more friends and makes people happier than agreeableness. It is one of the rarest of virtues and does more than all the smooth talk and convincing arguments you can think of. Everybody wants a courteous, agreeable man; women want him, the children want him, the boss—everybody. And the happiest man of all, the man who gets most out of life, is the one who is agreeable and tries to make others feel pleasant and happy. So if you are courteous and agreeable you will have little competition in this life and are pretty sure to succeed.

Thoughtless local officers and business agents should stop thinking only of NO. ONE. They should understand that the least No. Two deserves is a little courtesy, that the surest way to look out for yourself and your local is to look out for others, and that some time the traveling or visiting member may be in a position to do you much good or harm. Try treating traveling and visiting brothers as you would like to be treated; believe in them; treat them like men; consider them friends and brothers and the majority will be.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY SCOTTISH COOPERATORS

Apparently not even the worst industrial depression of modern history can baffle the sturdy Scottish Wholesale Cooperative Society, for in the report sent to the All American Cooperative Commission covering its business for the first half of 1923, the Cooperative announces substantial dividends paid both to members and to non-members on purchases.

Net sales for the half-year totaled \$37,400,-000. Factories belonging to the Cooperative turned out goods to the value of \$11,560,000. In addition to the dividends, the surplus allows \$78,000 to be placed in the reserve fund and \$5,000 in a special fund, leaving a balance of \$860,000 to be carried forward.

Not once during the post-war years of depression and readjustment has the Scottish Wholesale failed in its service of the common people. It has steadily maintained its trade in the face of economic disorders which have sent thousands of profit-making businesses to the wall.

IN MEMORIAM

Bro. Arthur MacDonald, L. U. No. 103

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, Arthur MacDonald; and Whereas Local Union No. 103, I. B. E. W., of Boston, Mass., has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 103 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and family of Brother MacDonald in their bereavement:

and neartiest condonence to the wise and family of Brother MacDonald in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

GEO. E. CAPELLE, Press Secretary.

Bro. O. I. Biles, L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our friend and brother, O. I. Biles, therefore

O. O. ADAMS, R. S. HEARN, W. M. GARNER, Committee.

Bro. Louis G. Means, L. U. No. 18

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No Whereas we, as members of Local Union No.

18, International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers, of Los Angeles, Calif., have been
called upon to pay our last tribute of respect
and high esteem to our brother, Louis G.
Means, who was killed while in the employ of
the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at San
Mateo, Calif.; therefore be it
Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly
affection, extend our deepest and heartfelt
sympathies to his relatives in their hour of
beareavement; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a
period of thirty days and that a copy of these

period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the hereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW, J. P. WILLIAMS, J. H. BUNCE,

Committee.

Bro. Walter Castle, L. U. No. 27

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from our midst Bro. Walter Castle, who died from burns received while in the discharge of his duty; and Whereas Local Union No. 27 has lost a true and faithful members.

Whereas Local Union No. 27 has lost a true and faithful member; therefore be it Resolved. That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official journal and one spread upon the minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOSEPH SHIPLEY, Recording Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

Bro. John Grant, L. U. No. 20

Whereas our late brother, John Grant, who was employed by Edwards & Flood, electrical contractors of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a lineman, was electrocuted while at work on October 8 at 3.30 P. M.; and
Whereas Local Union No. 20, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member, whose presence we shall miss for a long time to come;

ence we shall miss for a long time to come; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect of his memory; that a copy be sent to his family; one to the official journal for publication and one be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

L. C. IRVING.

Bro. Ralph H. Stephens, L. U. No. 130

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst, while in the prime of life and in the discharge of his duty, our beloved brother, Ralph H. Stephens; and
Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of the companionship of a faithful brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family; a copy sent to our official journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting. of this meeting.

T. E. TODD, Secretary.

Bro. Ira Misener, L. U. No. 43

Whereas Almighty God in His Divine wisdom has called to His Heavenly Home our esteemed and beloved brother, Ira Misener, who was a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-one years and took a most active interest in the affairs of the organization; and Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of a kind and faithful brother, though we question not the Divine calling, we mourn the loss of a dear friend and brother; therefore be it

mourn the loss of a dear friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No.
43, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that the death is but the transition to life eternal; and

deart is but the transition to the eternal; and he it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions he sent to the breaved family, a copy to be mailed to our journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Level Union. Local Union.

T. M. KEATING, W. S. WOOD, W. L. QUIGLEY, Committee.

Bro. Ira Misener, L. U. No. 38

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved bro-ther. Ira Misener; and Whereas Local Union No. 38 has lost one

whereas Local Union No. 38 has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 38 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and family of Brother Misener in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and a copy be sent to our official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of six months.

F. E. TODD S. BEDLOVITZ, Committee.

Bro. David Valday, L. U. No. 20

Whereas our late brother, David Valday, who was employed by the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey as a lineman, met his death while in the discharge of his duty; and Whereas Local Union No. 20, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member and honored brother; be it.

has lost a true and loyal member and honored brother; be it
Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect of his memory and that a copy be sent to his family, one to the official journal for publication, and one spread on the minutes of our meeting.

L. C. IRVING.

Bro. Carl R. Dall, L. U. No. 797

We, the members of Local No. 797, I. B. E. W., of Chicago, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, Carl R. Dall, who departed from us in the prime of life after an extended period of illness; and

extended period of illness; and
Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion
that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother,
though we question not the Divine calling,
we mourn the loss of one so dear as a friend
and brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That the members of Local No.
797 hereby extend their deep sympathy and
heartfelt condolence to his mother, sister and
relatives in their bereavement; and be it
further

further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in due respect to his memory and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family; a copy to our official journal for publication, and a copy spread on the records of this Local Union.

Respectfully submitted, L. B. GREEN WALT,

C. A. LATHAM, C. E. SHAEFER Resolution Committee.

Bro. O. T. Harvill, L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God His Infinite wisdom to remove from our in this infinite wisdom to remove from our didst our friend and brother, O. T. Harvill; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy to the official journal for publication.

J. H. CHILDRESS, H. G. MORGAN, H. W. HAM, Committee.

Bro. C. E. Jacobs, L. U. No. 716

Whereas our late brother, C. E. Jacobs, lost his life while employed at the Houston Lighting & Power Company plant on October 2, and Whereas Brother Jacobs was a man who never shirked a duty, no matter what that duty might be, and his unfaltering loyalty to his local union and his friends stamped him as a man of the highest character, a man we are proud to have known and loved; a true trades unionist in every sense; a loving hustrades unionist in every sense; a loving husband and kind and indulging father; a truer spirit and a better citizen never lived, therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and family and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union, also a copy be forwarded to the official journal for publication; and be it further Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for thirty days.

I. T. SAUNDERS, J. P. PEIRSAL, S. R. SMITH, Committee.

Bro. H. B. Johnson, L. U. No. 214

Whereas we, the members of Local 214, I. B. E. W., Chicago, Ill., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our late brother, H. B. Johnson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life; be it therefore Resolved. That we, the members of Local No. 214, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be sent to the journal of Electrical Workers for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 214, and that our charter be draped for period of thirty days in memory of our late brother, II. B. Johnson.

Bro. Harry Bradford, L. U. No. 504

Whereas Bro. Harry Bradford, heeding the Divine command, has gone to the undiscovered land from where no man has ever returned; killed at his work on September 18, 1923, while in the flower of useful, vigorous and clarious manhade and conditions.

Whereas he has always been true to his friends and Local Union No. 504; therefore

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; a copy to the efficial journal and a copy spread upon the minutes of our Local.

S. H. WASSON, R. O. PERRY, Committee.

Bro. Arthur H. Morrison, L. U. No. 567

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to remove suddenly from our midst our friend and brother, Arthur H. Morrison; and Whereas Local Union No. 567 has lost a

overeas Lucai Chion No. 567 has lost a loyal member, whose death will be long regretted; therefore be it Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in respect to his valued former association with us; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon our records and that they be

published in our Journal. M. M. McKINNEY, C. A. SMITH, Committee.

Bro. James H. B. Taylor, L. U. No. 139

Whereas it has been the will of God to call from our midst our brother and fellow work-

from our midst our brother and fellow work-man, James H. B. Taylor; therefore be it Resolved, That members of Local No. 129, I. B. E. W., as a union, extend our deepest sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and be it further Resolved. That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our official journal for publica-tion, and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

I. E. JENSEN, Recording Secretary.

Bro. Paul Jacobs, L. U. No. 288

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to call from our midst Bro.

Infinite wisdom to call from our midst Bro.
Paul Jacobs; and
Whereas Local Union No. 288 has lost a
faithful and honored brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly
love. express our sorrow and extend to his
family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it
further

Resolved. That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in respect to his memory.

E. H. KOTHE, C. W. ASH, W. H. MEVIS, Committee.

Bro. Chas. Bernhard, L. U. No. 868

Resolution in memory of our late brother, Charles Bernhard, who was electrocuted on the morning of August 1, 1923:

Whereas Local No. 868, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member, whose presence we will miss for a long time; therefore be it Resolved, That we bow our heads in humble submission to the Almighty God and that we as a union in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extending to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of berevenient.

TOM GERNON Recording Secretary.

GREATNESS

When William Rockefeller, brother of John D., died in his palatial home on the Hudson, the newspapers were full of flattering praises of his greatness. As one of the financiers behind the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the editors said he had "harnessed the waterfalls of the mountain streams in the far west, electrified the Milwaukee Railroad through Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and brought untold happiness and prosperity to the great inland empire of the northwest." One of the pioneer electrical workers who actually built Mr. Rockefeller's railroad, tells the blunt truth about it in the following letter:

"The writer happens to be one of the unfortunate, highly skilled, and highly skinned slaves who helped to 'harness the waterfalls of the far west,' and who toiled for a miserable pittance along the right of way of the Milwaukee Railroad and in many sub-stations and power houses needed to successfully 'harness' the power which moves the ore from Mr. Rockefeller's Butte mines and drives the locomotives on Mr. Rockefeller's railway.

"The writer, in company with several thousand other workers, ate the slum-gullion and slept in the bunk cars; roasted in the summer and froze in the winter, was driven by petty foremen and had his stomach robbed by grafting timekeepers, who gypped off his overtime by crooked bosses, and went on gang strikes to recover it; hung by his eyelashes from dizzy heights on poles and precipices getting through the copper conductors; fought the three thousand volt direct current when a slip meant death; saw man after man meet and lose to lurking death-a crashing fall or the licking tongue of the electric demon.

"We did these things, I suppose, so that the credit for mechanical advancement would go to a man whose millions were his sole claim to fame; who never knew catenary trolley construction from a concrete bridge, or two 1,500-volt generators in series from

an electric headlight.

"I do not recall ever seeing Mr. Rockefeller at work 'harnessing the waterfalls.' I seriously doubt if he could tie an insulator on a hand line so that it would not tear loose while being hauled to the top of a hundred and twenty-five-foot pole.

"I know he could not make the electric connection on a controller of one of the locomotives he owned. I am positive he could not make the survey for one of this transmission lines nor direct the erection of it after the survey was made. I am certain that he could not design the most simple piece of electric apparatus that makes part of the whole wondrous scheme, nor could he have withstood the physical hardships undergone by the unskilled workers, without whom nothing could have been done.

"Where, then, does Mr. Rockefeller come in? How is it that his name is linked with this great enterprise?

"It is quite simple.

"Mr. Rockefeller had some money and he wanted to make more money. He paid the men who did the work. He bought their brains and their bodies, and in many instances bought their lives. He bought these things very cheaply, because the men had nothing else to sell and they wanted to live a while longer.

"With the work and the dream which preceded it, William Rockefeller had nothing to do, but to the class he represents, William Rockefeller means the Milwaukee Railroad.

"What brains William Rockefeller had are now the food of worms, but the Milwaukee Railroad is still running trains because all the workers are not dead."

"There has, in my opinion, been only one great issue in all the history of the world. That issue has been between Labor and those who would control, through slavery in one form or another, the laborers. This is history. Read it. Study it. Nations have gone down in ruin from the first dawn of history that have sought to make slaves of the great masses of men."-From speech of Robert M. LaFollette in the United States Senate.

MORE ABOUT OUR COURT

By JUSTICE JOHN FORD, of the Supreme Court of New York.

UR Federal judiciary, through usurped power and perversion of the Constitution, has made that instrument a straightjacket for American democracy. The Supreme Court Justices were not satisfied with arrogating to themselves the function of vetoing laws passed by the responsible representatives of the people.

Nor was their lust for power satiated by the further usurpation of power to disregard the plain language of those laws which they graciously allowed to stand and to give to them such meaning as suited their own private views under the "rule of reason" promulgated in the Standard Oil case. They have gone farther, and now boldly assert their right to declare the public policy of the nation and of every State

Jefferson's Principle

A democracy is a living, growing, expanding organism. Social progress is the primary motive of its being. Its constant endeavor is to realize Jefferson's "greatest good for the greatest number." Its life principle flows from the intelligence and ethical concepts of the masses. To bring within their reach opportunity for education, culture and development of the higher human instincts and aspirations is a fundamental necessity for the accomplishment of its sublime mission.

Hampering, hindering, blocking the progress of our democracy toward its ideals stand the nine puny mortals who constitute the United States Supreme Court. And what they say is final and binding upon every subordinate Federal judge and of compelling influence ordinarily upon all the State courts. Illustrative of this obstructive policy of the Supreme Court toward humanitarian legislation are its successive decisions annulling the two child labor laws.

The first act was passed in 1916. For upward of ten years devoted men and women had worked untiringly to procure its enactment. It was backed by the American Federation of Labor and labor unions generally, and especially by the women's organizations and philanthropic and religious societies throughout the country.

Shocking Evils Shown

Exhaustive hearings were had before the committees of Congress resulting in a mountainous mass of evidence showing the shocking evils incident to the employment of child labor in gainful industry. Here is an extract from a Senate report:

"The evidence is overwhelming that unregulated child labor does not promote a healthy citizenship; that it tends to the deterioration of the race physically; and the dwarfing of children mentally through the denial of full opportunity for education; and to criminality, since the statistics of our juvenile courts show that by far the largest percentages of juvenile delinquents are the children who are put to work too soon rather than the children who are trained in the schools."

During the years of agitation for the measure similar evidence deluged Congress proving that child labor shortened life, bred disease and fostered criminality. The only opposition came from the employers who were coining the souls of children into tainted dollars. Also, a strong plea was made for the law on the ground of commercial fair play. Some States had effective child labor laws, some had none. The manufacturers of the former could not successfully compete with those of the latter in interstate commerce because of the cheap child labor and consequent smaller cost of production in the States of unrestricted child labor.

Child Law Overturned

Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over interstate commerce, and the first child labor law passed merely excluded the products of factories employing such labor from that commerce. The vote in the House on the bill was 337 to 46 and in the Senate 52 to 12. It became a law by the signature of President Wilson. The Federal Children's Bureau undertook its administration under the direction of that noble woman, Julia Lathrop. Under her supervision the new law was working out effectively and without material friction. The death knell of child labor restriction in America was sounded when an inferior Federal judge in North Carolina declared the law unconstitutional.

In 1918 the case reached the Supreme Court and that tribunal upheld the judgment of the North Carolina judge in one of its notorious 5-to-4 decisions. Justice Holmes wrote a telling dissenting opinion concurred in by Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke. Thus again the vote of one non-elective, irresponsible, life-term justice set at naught the votes of 337 Representatives, 52 Senators, the approval of the President and the views of the Department of Justice, which advised the President that the bill was constitutional.

Margin of Loss Small

Among these 389 representatives of the people in Congress and in the Department of Justice there were many lawyers of renowned learning and ability. They all in effect had declared the law constitutional. They represented the weight of legal authority as against the five men who de-

clared it unconstitutional. The Representatives, the Senators and the President were all sworn as solemnly as were the Supreme Court Justices to support the Constitution. Yet the votes of five out of the nine justices prevailed over all the others, including four justices who voted to sustain the validity of this great humanitarian enactment.

Again the forces of righteousness set to work and caused a bill to be prepared that would meet the objection of the court to the former measure. The highest legal talent was enlisted, and it was decided to follow precisely the form of other laws which had met the approval of the court. The new measure imposed an excise tax on manufacturers employing child labor when their products entered interstate commerce. This second act was duly passed and approved by the President but scarcely was the ink dry when it was annulled by an inferior judge again in North Carolina. The Supreme Court promptly affirmed his decision, and thus the brutal conditions of child labor were continued until the Constitution shall have been amended. In the meantime, more than a million children between the ages of ten and sixteen years must go on wrecking their young lives and stunting their intellectual and moral development to the enrichment of soulless employers.

Paints Sad Picture

In his annual report of last year Secretary of Labor Davis painted this picture of the inhuman conditions which exist under the protection of the Supreme Court:

"The destiny of the poor victims seems clear. When they reach the age of manhood and womanhood, instead of being able to do their share of the world's work and do it effectively and efficiently, they are wrecks physically, mentally, and morally, a large percentage of them landing in the poorhouse, the madhouse, the jail or the grave. There is not a single defense that can be urged to this awful system."

It was Chief Justice Taft who wrote the prevailing opinion annulling the second child labor law. Note the arrogant tone of him as he nullifies the will of the people as expressed by the overwhelming vote of their Congress and the approval of their President:

Taft and His Record

"It is the duty and high function of this court," he proclaimed, "in cases regularly brought to its bar, to decline to recognize or enforce seeming laws of Congress dealing with subjects not intrusted to Congress but left or committed by the supreme law of the land to the control of the States. We cannot avoid the duty, even though it requires us to refuse to give effect to legislation designed to promote the highest good."

The average citizen knows nothing about most of the nine irresponsible men who control so largely his country and its destinies. He had nothing to do with their selection, and never heard of them until their appointment was announced in the newspapers. But he does know a lot about Chief Justice Taft who was President for four years, and the candidate of his party for a second term.

The Taft Administration was distinctly commonplace, except in so far as it was a model of standpatism. It endeared the President to the forces of plutocracy. At the end of his term they were solidly for his renomination, but the rank and file of his party, the plain people, were solidly against him and demanded the nomination of Roosevelt in his stead. The agents of plutocracy were notoriously in control of the Republican convention of 1912, and they were deaf to the protests of the Republican voters.

Plutocracy ruthlessly squelched Roosevelt sentiment and forced the renomination of Taft. Roosevelt and his followers revolted, organized the Progressive party, and put a ticket in the field, with Roosevelt himself at its head for President.

This great Chief Justice, who now sits where he can by his single vote nullify the people's will and scoff at it as "public clamor," with four years' record as President before the electorate and backed by all the power of plutocracy, his party machine and his presidential patronage, was able to win only 8 out of 531 electoral votes. If the people had had a direct vote on his elevation to the Supreme Bench, how many votes would he have received?

Yet there he is for life, to force his bourbon views upon the country by judicial decree, with no power in the people to get rid of him, while he complacently draws his \$10,000 pension from the earnings of the Steel trust.

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Wishing

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do.
Set a watch upon your actions,
Keep them always straight and true.
Rid your mind of selfish motives,
Let your thoughts be clean and high;
You can make a little Eden Of the sphere you occupy.

you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start accumulating wisdom In the scrap book of your heart.
Do not waste one page of folly,
Live to learn and learn to live;
If you want to give men knowledge
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way.
For the pleasures of the many
May be ofttimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn
Shelters many from the sun.

-Margaret Reedy.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO VOLUNTARY RELIEF FUND

We are reporting herewith the names of individual members, also Local Unions, who contributed to the Voluntary Relief Fund.

As will be noted, the names of some members and Locals appear more than once; showing more than one contribution by the same member or Local, as the case may be.

While all members and Locals who contributed have received merit certificates or receipts, this is the first public acknowledg-

ment of the response made to the appeal for aid; therefore, in behalf of those who were provided relief from the fund, we express their grateful appreciation to those who contributed.

A report of the disbursements will be made whenever it appears possible to do so, without running counter to the mandates of some judicial tyrant or bureaucrat.

RELIEF FUND CONTRIBUTION FROM MEMBERS

RECEIPT		RECE	HPT	
No. NAME	AMOUNT	No.	. NAME	AMOUNT
1 Theo. L. Jann		72 73	Chas. D. Cockey	5.00
2 Leo Schmerl 3 Lambert T. Wolf	3.00	74	J. H. Jones W. H. Atkins	6.00 6.25
4 Lloyd C. Flook	7.68	75	L. B. Meadows	6.25
5 Jos. E. Nedra	1.00	76	Aug. Kreutzberg	5.00
6 W. H. Nelson 7 E. J. McLaughlin	10.00 10.00	77 78	Jos. Honomichl	10.00 8.00
8 John Louison	5.00	79	J. A. Connelly	3.20
9 John S. Byrne		80	Albert E. Cohn	10.00
10 E. N. Nockels 11 R. P. Brooks		81 82	H. J. Lehman J. M. Jennings	10.00
12 A. L. Wright	10.00	83	J. T. Rundel	7.00 8.00
13 David A. Clark	8.80 6.00	84	P. J. Laverty	6.00
14 H. S. Jones		85 86	James Smith	10.00
16 John F. Cullerton	10.00	87	P. C. Peterson F. W. Weifenbach	8.00 5.00
17 H. C. Noakes		88	Leo. F. Albert	7.60
18 C. M. Paulson 19 Anthony Cuber		89 90	J. H. Presley	10.00
20 M. Beatty	6.45	91	L. W. Fortson W. C. C. Branning Frank Kercher	5.00 10.00
21 J. W. Johnson 22 Chester H. Keagle	5.00 8.00	92		10.00
22 Chester H. Keagle 23 H. C. Utter	5.00	93 94	Frank A. Anderson	4.00
24 John J. McLaughlin	10.00	94 95	Martin C. Anderson W. R. Lufsry	7.04 5.00
25 D. F. Cleary 26 Wm. B. Fisher	25.00 10.00	96	Harry Schlueter	9.00
27 F. Scheke	10.00	97	Fred Spieth	10.00
28 Walter J. Price	6.25	98 99	C. F. Wysing George Seagren	$7.25 \\ 10.00$
29 Ole A. Iverson 30 Wm, Myers	9.00	100	Albert Dickins	8.00
31 Harry J. Solliday	4.00	101	T. Sastian	8.00
32 Edw. Schnake	8.80	$\frac{102}{103}$	Charles Probart E. W. Schweikert	5.60
33 John Murphy	10.00 6.52	104	V. J. Corell	9.00 2.00
34 J. H. Childress	10.00	105	Archie C. Erskin	10.00
36 Clifford J. Boyle	8.00	106	Bill Poole	9.00
37 Arthur A. Warner	10.00	107 108	J. H. Strong W. H. Stinson	7.00 8.00
39 Jerry Palma	8.80	109	Joseph Ealogh	9.00
40 John H. Lawrence	10.00	110	R. M. Higgins	4.20
41 Joseph A. Brennan 42 Martin T. Joyce	10.00	$\frac{111}{112}$	N. C. Neilson H. S. Lubee	4.20 4.20
43 Alexander Clark		113	Lewis Benwick	5.00
44 Sam Hillkirk	2.00	114	D. Brousseau	5.00
45 T. P. Ruane 46 T. B. Boggus	9.00 5.00	$\frac{115}{116}$	O. H. Owen	4.06
47 A. Leedy	8.10	117	Monte GetzP. L. McKnight	$\frac{10.00}{6.00}$
48 Ola Asp	5.50	118	Eugene A. King	8.00
49 Joe Berry 50 Eugene Messier	5.50 5.50	$\frac{119}{120}$	Geo. M. Rogers	10.00
51 Harry Tripp	5.00	121	Henry Harrington	5.70 5.00
52 Vernon Yates	4.00 9.00	122	Inmee (Paranal)	7.00
53 H. C. Adler 54 Nicholas J. Hoey	7.20	$\frac{123}{124}$	John M. barrette C. H. Baker	7.00
55 Victor Peterson	10.00	125	Russell Whalen	5.00 6.40
56 J. N. Lohr		126	S. E. Austin	4.64
57 Edward F. Gonoud 58 J. A. McDaniel		127	L. Heck	5.00
59 Edw. A. Driscoll	10.00	$\frac{128}{129}$	G. A. Newberry Bernard Roach	$\begin{array}{c} 5.76 \\ 8.00 \end{array}$
60 F. P. Ingle 61 W. H. McKeehen	7.31 5.50	130	Roy Miller	8.00
62 E. K. Singleterry	4.00	131	H. F. Clemens	8.00
63 Walter Anderson	5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 132 \\ 133 \end{array}$	Geo. Larrair Oscar birck	8.00 8.00
64 T. G. Keirn	6.0 0	134	Paul Haupt	8.00
65 Wm. Walker 66 Wm. G. Haslett	5.00 8.80	135	Elmo Hardesty	2.00
67 James R. Howe	10.00	136	Chas. Lutz	5.00
68 W. H. Sandifer	6.40	$\frac{137}{138}$	Jack Conner Richard Shoulders	10.00 5.00
69 Syl Williams 70 D. C. Burnham		139	David E. Bennett	5.00
71 Chas. McClafferty		140	Samuel W. Gillett	5.00

RECEI			Recen		
No. 141	NAME Frank II, Russell	10.00	No. 231	NAME C. Burkard	AMOUNT 5.00
142	D. M. Lewis	6.50	232	Neil McDonald	3.00
143 144	Thos. E. Mareum	10,00 5,00	$\begin{array}{c} 233 \\ 234 \end{array}$	E. R. Smith	
145	C. D. Cromwell	8.60	235	O. Winnbey	S.00
$\frac{146}{147}$	H. C. NoakesAlvin M. Watson	2.00 5.00	236 237	C. C. Thompson	8.00 8.00
148	W. Williams	3.00	238	R. C. Beck	8.00
${f 149} \\ {f 150}$	Charles McCauley Eugene H. Seegar	6,00 5.00	239 240	J. Billingshea S. G. Hatton	
151	J. Blake	10.00	$\frac{241}{242}$	G. E. Eveson	8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 152 \\ 153 \end{array}$	W. J. Graff	$\begin{array}{c} 10.00 \\ 10.00 \end{array}$	243	J. C. Heburn C. E. Mooney	2.00
154	Fred Fuller	5.25	$\frac{244}{245}$	E. G. Sells T. W. Hendricks	
$\begin{array}{c} 155 \\ 157 \end{array}$	Richard F. Lehmann		246	C. M. DeLong	
158	Jos. P. Kerrigan	8.80	$\frac{247}{248}$	J. J. Kaisler F. R. Englehart	8.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 159 \\ 160 \end{array}$	John S. Carroll		249	P. H. Griswold	8.00
161	S. H. Hunt	5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 250 \\ 251 \end{array}$	W. C. Cunzeman C. M. Dameron	
$\begin{array}{c} 162 \\ 163 \end{array}$	L. K. Bobbitt J. W. Springer	8.00 4.50	252	I. E. Eder	2.00
164	Claude Williams	4.50	$\begin{array}{c} 253 \\ 254 \end{array}$	F. C. Bandel G. E. Gillaspey	4.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 165 \\ 166 \end{array}$	S. R. Granger Lon Purden		255	P. T. Shea	8.00
167	L. F. Gill	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 256 \\ 257 \end{array}$	A. C. Winterstein	
$\begin{array}{c} 168 \\ 169 \end{array}$	Frank Smith		$\begin{array}{c} 258 \\ 259 \end{array}$	C. H. Drebing	8.00
170	John White	5.00	260	C. E. Cordle T. J. Fagen	2.00 15.00
$\begin{array}{c} 171 \\ 172 \end{array}$	T. C. Dieckman	5.00 6.50	$\begin{array}{c} 261 \\ 262 \end{array}$	T. J. Fagen W. C. Jones E. D. Bieretz	8.00 15.00
173	Wm R Schofield	9.00	263	J. T. Fennell	10.00
$\begin{array}{c} 174 \\ 175 \end{array}$	Wm. L. HumphreysArthur E. Bach		$\frac{264}{265}$	J. R. Heller	5.00 1.00
176	M. E. Fisher	8.00	266	R. L. Buchanan G. M. Dickerson	
$\begin{array}{c} 177 \\ 178 \end{array}$	Tom Chambers		$\begin{array}{c} 267 \\ 268 \end{array}$	G. M. Dickerson Frank Swor	9.00 10.00
179	C, F. White	. 8.00	269	W. W. Knoth	9.00
180 181	T. C. Wilson		$\frac{270}{271}$	W. H. Whitworth	
182	Wm. Johnson	10.00	$\begin{array}{c} 272 \\ 273 \end{array}$	C. O. Vormillion	3.00
$\begin{array}{c} 183 \\ 184 \end{array}$	Leroy H. Waltensperger Bert Eggert		274	W. T. Poisall W. H. Melton	9.00
185	Robert McAuley	5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 275 \\ 276 \end{array}$	M. De La Pena	
$\begin{array}{c} 186 \\ 187 \end{array}$	Jos. V. Keller		277	W. L. Kelsey McGarity	4.00
188	Scott Campbell	. 5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 278 \\ 279 \end{array}$	Elmer McNitt Murt Enright	10.00 10.00
$\frac{189}{190}$	Lee Grimes Joseph Woody		280	John Dean H. C. Carmichael	2.00
191	Ed. Bayke	5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 281 \\ 282 \end{array}$	H. C. Carmichael	4.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 192 \\ 193 \end{array}$	Chas. SiebertHenry Plosser		283	Sherman Peabody	8.00
194	C. W. Stein	. 10.00	$\frac{284}{285}$	Jas. Still E. B. Conners	
195 196	A. W. McIntyre		$\frac{286}{287}$	A. L. Feser	8.80
197	C. D. Keaveney	. 10.00	288	Geo. F. Davis Fred Pennington	10.00 5.00
$\frac{198}{199}$	John P. Jones	. 9.00	$\frac{289}{290}$	H. Baldwin	5.00
$\frac{200}{201}$	Walter M. Collins	. 5.00 . 10.00	291	Charles Schutz	8.00
202	Elmer Davis	. 5.00	$\frac{292}{293}$	M. J. Boyle	5.00 50.00
$\frac{203}{204}$	H. M. Read Thomas E. Ryan		294	W. E. Bostwick	10.00
205	H. W. Jacobson	10.00	$\frac{295}{296}$	L. R. Bradley D. Coutts	
$\frac{206}{207}$	Thomas Lamer	. 10.00 . 10.00	297	Chas. Coutts	10.00
208	James McGarvey	10.00	298 299	M. Calahan Wm. Clark	10.00
$\begin{array}{c} 209 \\ 210 \end{array}$	Jacob S. Solomon Wm. McCollough	. 8.00	300 301	Frank Doyle	10.00
211	Dos S. Meeker	. 5.00	302	B. Dillon Chas. Goodell	5.00
$\frac{212}{213}$	R. W. Midgett James A. Ford Jos. W. Rechsteiner	9.00	303 304	Frank Grassmugg	10.00
214	Jos. W. Rechsteiner Jay Lyons	. 9.00 . 10.00	305	Edw. Evans S. Jasper	10.00
$\frac{215}{216}$	Harry Dillon	9.00	306 307	M. Jasper M. J. Kennedy	10.00 15.00
$\begin{array}{c} 217 \\ 218 \end{array}$	Em. Mullin Jas. D. O'Reilly		308	E. Marchand	10.00
219	Jos. J. Duffy	. 10.00	309	Don McKay	
$\frac{220}{221}$	Frank J. Bruce	. 10.00 . 10.00	$\begin{array}{c} 310 \\ 311 \end{array}$	John O'Brien Thos. J. O'Brien	10.00
222	E J Duffy	. 10.00	312	Auton Pertle	10.00
$\frac{223}{224}$	John W. Kirkham Edw. J. McGann	. 10.00 . 10.00	$\begin{array}{c} 313 \\ 314 \end{array}$	Dan Scully	
225	Lee R. Bradley	. 10.00	315	Edward A. Johnson	3.00
$\frac{226}{227}$	H. T. Hilly		316 317	T. H. Laisure William Newton	
228	J. J. Ryan	10.00	318	A. WhiteA. E. O'Neil	6.00
229	Roy Burgess Norman K. Laird	- 10.00 - 10.00	$\frac{319}{320}$	A. E. O'Neil	
230	Mulman II. Dalla				0.00

Recei	PT NAME	AMOUNT	RECEI No.		HOUNT
321	Edward McBride	6.00	410	M. Costello	2.00
322	Joseph Smith	$\frac{4.00}{7.50}$	411	C. Crum	2.00
$\begin{array}{c} 323 \\ 324 \end{array}$	E. J. Foley Louis M. Russell		$\begin{array}{c} 412 \\ 413 \end{array}$	B. L. WhiteA, Link	2.00
325	John J. Burns	6.50	414	R. H. Smith	2.00
$\begin{array}{c} 326 \\ 327 \end{array}$	J. F. Teevan	$\frac{10.00}{3.00}$	$\begin{array}{c} 415 \\ 416 \end{array}$	A. Moran J. Hanke	$\frac{1.00}{2.00}$
328	II. Treschman	5.00	417	D. Oldfield	8.00
$\frac{329}{330}$	F. C. Bandel E. E. Scholtz		$\frac{418}{419}$	A. Goetchius W. Bartsch	$\frac{2.00}{1.00}$
331	K. Scholtz	4.00	420	H. Lyons	4.00
$\frac{332}{333}$	II. FrankOliver Watson	5.00 4.00	$\substack{\textbf{421}\\\textbf{422}}$	J. Ronay Robert P. Rukenhod	10.00 10.00
334	J. F. Below	5.00	423	Jos. P. Shastok	9.00
335 336	F. C. Burford		$\begin{array}{c} 424 \\ 425 \end{array}$	O. Fregeau Matt Christy	4.40 8.80
337	J. E. Dubberley		426	Theo. Eckbeck	7.15
$\frac{338}{339}$	F. Miller J. M. Bezer	$\begin{array}{c} 5.00 \\ 5.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 427 \\ 428 \end{array}$	R. V. Bezinge J. J. Dolan	8.80 10.00
340	J. M. Bezer E. H. Morrison	8.70	429	Frank Strangeman	10.00
341	H. P. Koenig	10.00	$\frac{430}{431}$	Thor. Gundberg Thos. McGinty	10.00 8.80
$\frac{342}{343}$	Harry J. Barton	$\substack{10.00\\7.20}$	432	P. McGinty	8.80
344	A. Gravel	8.11	$\substack{433\\434}$	R. O. Stiles C. R. Slater	$8.80 \\ 8.80$
$\begin{array}{c} 345 \\ 346 \end{array}$	Wm. Goldsberry	$7.20 \\ 7.20$	435	Geo. Strachan	10.00
347	John A. Punches	7.65	$\frac{436}{437}$	Boles Gobosynski J. J. Cusick	$7.00 \\ 10.00$
$\frac{348}{349}$	J. F. Reamer V. L. Logan	$\begin{array}{c} 7.20 \\ 7.20 \end{array}$	438	Wm. Gallagher	8.80
350	S. W. Chase	7.20	$\frac{439}{440}$	F. A. Stetter Henry C. Hansen	$\frac{9.00}{8.80}$
351	C. F. Adams H. H. Robinson	$7.20 \\ 7.20$	441	A. E. Corking	8.80
352 353	Paul Shelton	7.20	442 443	John Etges E. P. Elward	$\frac{10.00}{7.15}$
354	G. R. Johnston	7.20	444	A. J. Anyart	8.80
355 356	Bert Duvalt Paul Erdman	$7.20 \\ 5.40$	445 446	Frank O'Hare	8.80
357	Loyd Lucas	5.00	447	Edw. J. Coen Lawrence Benner	$\frac{10.00}{8.20}$
358 359	O. R. Harzman	7.65 8.00	$\frac{448}{449}$	S. J. Williams	10.00
360	E. Young	2.00	450	G. H. Hightower Otto Boenke	9.00
$\begin{array}{c} 361 \\ 362 \end{array}$	W. R. Fortune	$7.20 \\ 8.00$	451	John J. Connors	5.00
363	O. Simmons	5.00	$\frac{452}{453}$	John F. Cullerton H. H. Hoskins	10.00 2.40
$\begin{array}{c} 364 \\ 365 \end{array}$	A. Fergison R. J. Stroud	5.00 5.00	454	Trip Smith	10.00
366	Valley Boyes	5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 455 \\ 456 \end{array}$	F. Doty H. J. Wallace	$\frac{5.00}{5.00}$
$\begin{array}{c} 367 \\ 368 \end{array}$	J. R. Moore F. L. Brown	$\frac{5.00}{2.00}$	457	Jas. DesAntels	5.00
369	F. A. Miller	1.00	$\frac{458}{459}$	C. E. Kerns C. Mathies	$8.00 \\ 10.00$
370	Floyd Walthall	$\substack{1.00 \\ 2.00}$	460	Peter Oestreicher	8.00
$\frac{371}{372}$	T. W. Norman Jay Hickman	1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 461 \\ 462 \end{array}$	M. BentzA. Kunz	8.00 8.00
373	John H. Gilroy	6.00	463	Theo. LaChapelle	8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 374 \\ 375 \end{array}$	Wm. Hopfensack	$\frac{6.00}{5.00}$	$\substack{464\\465}$	John Daly Nic Schuenemann	8.00
$37\underline{6}$	William J. Schultz	8.80	466	Geo. Bazel	4.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 377 \\ 378 \end{array}$	Frank W. Gallagher Thomas Hanley	$\frac{6.00}{6.00}$	$\begin{array}{c} 467 \\ 468 \end{array}$	Art. Seidel	8.00
379	Charles St. John	3.50	469	Wm. Zeeb Chas. Hansen	8.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 380 \\ 381 \end{array}$	H Z. Baker Walter Pottor	$\frac{6.00}{6.00}$	$\frac{470}{471}$	Geo. Van	5.00
382	Seth Waterman	6.00	472	E. G. Mahoney A. Boyne	$\frac{5.00}{5.00}$
$\frac{383}{384}$	Chas. J. Murphy Frank Hickey	$\begin{array}{c} 6.00 \\ 3.50 \end{array}$	473	J. Whitfield	8.00
385	John S. Joyce	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 474 \\ 475 \end{array}$	James H. Keand	$\frac{10.00}{7.90}$
$\begin{array}{c} 386 \\ 387 \end{array}$	Harold Thorpe Thomas Houlihan	$\begin{array}{c} 6.00 \\ 6.00 \end{array}$	476	John Riebel	4.05
388	John Golden	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 477 \\ 478 \end{array}$	W. A. Hancock	$25.00 \\ 9.17$
389	Edward Murtha	$\begin{array}{c} 3.00 \\ 6.00 \end{array}$	479	Wm. H. Belin	9.00
$\frac{390}{391}$	J. R. Neigalt	6.00	$\substack{480\\481}$	H. N. Fitzgerald T. B. Dunlap	$6.00 \\ 6.00$
392	George Adrience	6.00	482	W. G. Schmidt	9.00
393 394	George Leroy William Morley	$\begin{array}{c} 6.00 \\ 6.00 \end{array}$	483	Joseph S. McDonogh	9.00
395	Chas. McManus	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 484 \\ 485 \end{array}$	Tim Powers	$10.00 \\ 10.00$
$\begin{array}{c} 396 \\ 397 \end{array}$	John Becke Henry Lafrance	$\frac{6.00}{3.50}$	486	Leonard Malak	8.80
398	Lee Hubbard	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 487 \\ 488 \end{array}$	A. W. Marlow John A. Glassford	$\begin{array}{c} 8.80 \\ 10.00 \end{array}$
$\frac{399}{400}$	J. E. Serrov Norbert Lahoske	$\begin{array}{c} 6.00 \\ 6.00 \end{array}$	489	F. H. R. Schulz	8.80
401	Wm. Rabt	8.80	$\frac{490}{491}$	W. J. Wales	$\begin{array}{c} 8.00 \\ 10.00 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 402 \\ 403 \end{array}$	L. M. Burnnorth	$\frac{8.00}{8.00}$	492	H. R. Freitag	8.80
404	J. J. Tracy	6.00	$\frac{493}{494}$	Thos. F. Cummings Mike Walsh	$9.30 \\ 8.80$
$\frac{405}{406}$	Louis Fiedler W. Stumpf	$\substack{\textbf{10.00} \\ \textbf{2.00}}$	495	Chas. Kurth	3.00
407	H. Krepple	2.00	$\begin{array}{c} 496 \\ 497 \end{array}$	G. Ganzer Geo. Cleary	7.20 10.00
$\frac{408}{409}$	G. Malugani D. Wallace	5.00	498	Henry Courchene	8.80

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No.	NAME Tomos Millon	AMOUNT	No. 587	ъ .	NAME	AMOUNT 10.90
499 500	James Miller Walter Drews	8,80 8,00	588		Shields	
501	W. H. Matthias	8.80	589	Wm.	Catena	4.00
$\begin{array}{c} 502 \\ 503 \end{array}$	Geo. Doyle	8,80 10,00	$\begin{array}{c} 590 \\ 591 \end{array}$	P. J.	P. Moore Anderson	$\begin{array}{c} 10.00 \\ 8.80 \end{array}$
504	A. J. O'Carroll	8,80	592	Q. 0.	Vananan	10.00
505 506	W. E. Murphy	10,00 10,00	$\frac{593}{594}$		ı Bok Hemmergren	
507	J. P. McArdle	8.80	595	Robt.	Witt	. 8.80
508 509	W. W. Eggleston	8,80 8,00	596 59 7		Inman h Erhart	
510	Max Wurzbach	8.80	598		Land	10.00
$\begin{array}{c} 511 \\ 512 \end{array}$	H. G. Leedy	10.00 8.80	$\frac{599}{600}$	Edw.	Moorehead r Kathman	. 8.80 8.80
513	John Randolph Jas. Kehrwald		601	Albt.	Glassebrook	. 8.80
514	J. W. Anderson	8.80	602	Frank	Casey	. 8.80
$\begin{array}{c} 515 \\ 516 \end{array}$	R. C. Olson	$\frac{10,00}{8.80}$	$\frac{603}{604}$		erzog	
517	F. Ruehlman	8.80	605	E. J.	O'Brien	9.00
$\begin{array}{c} 518 \\ 519 \end{array}$	W. T. Gearhart	$7.25 \\ 7.25$	$\begin{array}{c} 606 \\ 607 \end{array}$	A. J. C. T.	Mielke Holst	. 8.80 . 8.80
520	Montie Davis	8.80	608	J. 19.	mmara	. 8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 521 \\ 522 \end{array}$	John Crowley	$\frac{8.80}{7.15}$	$\begin{array}{c} 609 \\ 610 \end{array}$	Wm.	Zink Pater	
523	Walter Sheffer	15.00	611	E. H	. Dahlman	8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 524 \\ 525 \end{array}$	Wm. Enk. W. J. Mahoney	6.00 8.80	$\frac{612}{613}$		Peterson	
526	C. A. Hoffman	5.00	614	John	Kilty	8.80
$\begin{array}{c} 527 \\ 528 \end{array}$	Thos. H. Dunn Eugene J. Early	7.15 8.80	$\begin{array}{c} 615 \\ 616 \end{array}$		l'urtell rrick	
529	F. J. Murphy	8.80	617		H. Dekker	8.80
530 531	Wm. Kindred	8.80 8.80	618 619	D. B.	Todd Shenoha	
532	G. R. Sims	8.80	620	D. J.	Keenan	7.50
533	W. M. McCormick	10,00 10,00	$\begin{array}{c} 621 \\ 622 \end{array}$		Cupples	
534 535	W. J. Cleary Earney Doyle	8.00	623		R. Gouwens	
536	Wm. Hortz	10.00	624		Py Sayers	
53 7 538	L. J. Parke	$\frac{10.00}{10.00}$	$\begin{array}{c} 625 \\ 626 \end{array}$		SullivanP. Carrouthers	
539	C. R. Paulsen	8,80	627	E. H.	Chambers	8.80
540 541	Joseph Dore	$\frac{8.80}{10.00}$	$\frac{628}{629}$		r Zype Sladek	
542	W. M. Nessel	10.00	630	Wayn	e Sladek	2.00
$\begin{array}{c} 543 \\ 544 \end{array}$	J. A. McHale	8.00 8.80	631 632		CallahanSaxer	
545	Newton Mosser	8.80	633	н. Е.	Young	8.80
546 547	D. C. MacGilvary	8.80 5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 634 \\ 635 \end{array}$		warden	
548	Daniel M. Fagan	8.80	636	Geo.	Anderson	8.80
549 550	James J. Cuddihy	8.00 5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 637 \\ 638 \end{array}$		R. Fabri	
551	John A. Jackson	10.00	639		I'ronson	
552	John F. Schilt	$10.00 \\ 10.00$	$\substack{640 \\ 641}$. Walters	
$\begin{array}{c} 553 \\ 554 \end{array}$	E. McEachern	10.00	642	Leo S	^t chiobl	9.00
555	Chas. P. Ford	$25.00 \\ 25.00$	643	Frank	McFerron	. 8.80 8.80
556 557	J. P. Noonan	10.00	$\begin{array}{c} 644 \\ 645 \end{array}$	Emil	Kubne	. 8.80
558	Aug. E. Engstrom	$9.00 \\ 8.00$	646		Bjorn	
559 560	Fred G. Volle, Jr	5.76	$\begin{array}{c} 647 \\ 648 \end{array}$	Thos. James	Fleming	
561	Edw J. Biobn	9.00	649	Edw.	Nessell	10.00
562 563	Alfred Voeppel John Noonan	7.00 5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 650 \\ 651 \end{array}$		Greeley	
564	Montague R. Roberts	10.00	652	Rudol	ph Thieme	7.00
565 56 6	A. T. Wegener C. E. Hutchinson	$\frac{5.00}{7.83}$	$\frac{653}{654}$		J. Husum . Martinson	8.80 8.80
567	W. R. Irving	9.00	655	Ray I	F. White	7.00
568 569	A. P. Larsen	8.80 8.80	656 65 7		oulihan ullinger	
570	J. J. Scheckel	8.80	658	Geo. C	Casson	7.15
571 572	W. T. English	8,80 8,80	659 660		Pinger	
573	Herman Schleiden	10.00	661		Schneller	8.80
574 575	O. Nielsen	8.80 8.80	662	A. J.	Coty McGrath	8.80 8.80
576	John F. Cleary	8.80	663 664	John	Hanlon	8.80
577	W. S. PindarRobt. J. Furey	8.80 8.80	665		erner	
$\begin{array}{c} 578 \\ 579 \end{array}$	Frank Halpin	8.80	666 667		hoenberg	
580	Louis Walters	8.80	668	John	Hefferon	6.00
$\begin{array}{c} 581 \\ 582 \end{array}$	T. DahlStephen Hartig	8.80 8.80	669 6 70		Hohmann Henry	
583	John T. Griffin	7.00	671	J. E.	Dowda	8.80
584	Fred M ssman	8.00	672		Erickson	8.80
585 586	W. J. Cunningham	10.00 9.00	$\begin{array}{c} 673 \\ 674 \end{array}$		Ditt Masterson	
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RECEIL	PT			RECEIP	T		_
No.	TT7	NAME	AMOUNT	No. 762	Ħ.	NAME W. Westcott	AMOUNT
$\begin{array}{c} 675 \\ 676 \end{array}$		Wedge n Walsb	$\frac{8.80}{4.00}$		ö. 1	T. McBain	5.00 5.00
677	J. C.	Smith	5.00	764		T. McBain	5.00
$\begin{array}{c} 678 \\ 679 \end{array}$		J. Carroll	5.00 5.00			EtheridgeCormier	5.00 5.00
680		Clayburn	9.00			Anderson	5.00
681	John	Ashby	5.00			Dupras	5.00
682 683		Hare Daegele	5.00 6.40			Bullock	$\frac{3.00}{2.50}$
684		Bickham	6.00	771	v.	Trudeau	2.50
685		Wise	10.00	$\begin{array}{ccc} 772 & 773 & 6 \end{array}$	y. ;	Germain	2.50
686 687		F. Roach	$\frac{4.00}{10.00}$			Singercy Cobb	$\frac{2.50}{2.50}$
688	Wilbu	r A. Johnson	5.00	775	R	Gelmer	2.50
689		Kunti Finney	5.00 5.60			FoleyArmstrong	2.00 2.00
690		Arburn	5.60			Bryant	1.25
691		Skelton	5.60		<u>A</u>	Beland	1.25
692 693		Bammer Embree	$5.60 \\ 5.60$			Paradis Lamarche	3.00 1.00
694	Claud		5.60	782	J. V	W. Worrell	1.00
695	Chas.		3.76			Loftus	.50
696 697	J. H. W. P	Bolinger . Faucett	5.60 3.56			W. E. Kimball	8.00 4.40
698	Fred	Prucha	10.00	786	J.]	P. McNallis	5.00
699 700		Lamb	$\frac{11.00}{8.40}$			J. Forbes	1.00
701		Burns Tanka	5.85		E. J. 1	S. GardnerT. Danehy	5.76 7.50
702	E. A.	Naumann	8.80	790	w.	W. Schick	7.20
$\begin{array}{c} 703 \\ 704 \end{array}$		Smith Raleigh	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1.00} \\ \textbf{5.00} \end{array}$			A. WoodworthA. Bradshaw	5.00 7.20
705		Cooley				Anderson	9.00
706		. Cover		794	<u>J.</u> A	Anderson	9.00
707 708	J. Ch	is Cover	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 3.00} \\ {\bf 2.00} \end{array}$			nes Boyne	9.00 9.00
709		P. Farrell	10.00			Carlson	9.00
710	Arthu	r Bibb	8.80	798	C.	S. Clum	9.00
$\frac{711}{712}$	J. Ho	. Smith ommerick	8.80 8.80			rk Costello	5.50 9.00
713	J. R.	Stevenson	8.80	801	E.	M. Dunbolton	9.00
714		Vincent				car Engel	5.50
$715 \\ 716$		Millheisler		~ ~ .		dolph Eskilson Fairbaun	5.50 9.00
717	Frank	H. Johns	8.00	805	J .	J. Fearon	9.00
$\frac{718}{719}$		Nelson Thompson				rry Firth in Gallagher	9.00 9.00
720		Jennison	8.80			Carrigan	9.00
721		nnison			Joh		9.00
$\begin{array}{c} 722 \\ 723 \end{array}$		IcDonald Shearer				Goetzseph A. Harte	9.00 9.00
724	Louis	Strand	. 8.80	812	E	H. Herbst	10.00
725 726		Wilms		813	Pet	ter J. Hogan	9.00
$\frac{726}{727}$		MorrisonBoevin				lter Indermuhl	9.00 5.50
728	w. v	. Mackinzie	. 8.80	816	Car	rl O. Johnson	9.00
729 730		Hanke Kelly		817 818	D.	Kileyephen Kirby	5.00
731	Geo.	T. Tideman				w. Kloter	2.80 10.00
732	G. T.	Mulhern		820	Wn	n, F, Knoeller	5.50
733 734		I. Westerbergade				ed Libby lfred McCaffrey	9.00 9.00
735		J. Barnett				o. McGibney	9.00
736		Russell		824	Geo	o. J. Meyer	9.00
737 738	Geo. John	Wesbey Moran				Miller R. Norton	9.00 9.00
739		Sullivan		827	М.	O'Brien	5.50
$\frac{740}{741}$		T. Spies Hart				L. O'Hara	15.00
742		Hardy				eph Penkeith	5.00 9.00
743	F. H	. Carroll	10.00	831	Wn	n. Rogers	9.00
$\begin{array}{c} 744 \\ 745 \end{array}$	Max W. C	Kling . Marchant	9.00 8.80		F. M	J. Stanton	10.00 9.00
746	John	F. Cullerton	10.00		Ã.	A. Teets	9.00
747	F. C.	Bandel	2.00	835	Al	Urbanck	9.00
$\frac{748}{749}$		OstromCordle				Vanderlieth	9.00 10.00
750	E. G.	Selis	1.00	838	Geo	o. M. Wiesert	5.00
751	Edw.	Leland	8.00	839 .	Joh	n Wolf	9.00
752 753	Juo. Frank	Fitzgerald Steve	$\begin{array}{c} 10.00 \\ 6.25 \end{array}$			rl WulfK. Atherton	9.00 9.00
754		Loud				ink Cullen	9.00
755	R. J.	Ruttle	15.00	843	Cha	as. Jocking	9.00
756 757		Carr				as. J. Reed	15.00
757 758		Stevens Schaefer				n Rosenthal	9.00 9.00
759	Ā. L.	Taylor	5.00			P. Roundy	5.50
760	W. V	esey	. 5.00			nk E. Haskell	3.00
761	F. K.	Cleary	. 5.00	848	C.	T. Webster	8.00

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL

RECEI No.	IT NAME	AMOUNT	RECEI No.	HT NAME	AMOUNT
849	Fox	8.00	940	John Wade	
850	Munn	5.00	942	T. J. Smith	8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 851 \\ 852 \end{array}$	John Sharp	8.00 8.00	$\frac{943}{944}$	H. Herni Joe Humphey	
853	S. J. Young	5.00	945	Oliver Platz	
854	W. B. Chastain	3.00	946	Fred Huchting	5.00
855 856	W. T. Harrahan R. M. McGarity	5.00 5.00	947 948	Geo, Woker Emil Dornauf	
857	E. W. Welch	4.50	949	F. L. Plehn	
858	Robert Roy		950	II. O. King	8.00
859 860	R. F. Snyder		$\frac{951}{952}$	Peter FabereG. Spath	
861	J. W. Peacock	8.00	953	Henry Seibert	4.00
862	J. Wehrle T. Baldwin	5.00	354	Win. Foth	8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 863 \\ 864 \end{array}$	J. Terhune	$\substack{2.00 \\ 1.00}$	955 956	A. WortheyArt Wilke	
865	G. Renz	5.00	957	L. W. Haase	
866 867	J. Reitsma	4.00 8.00	958	Elgin Ullrich	
868	J. Grimshaw	2.00	959 960	Joe Kouting	
869	P. Schopp	2.00	961	H. Polzin	8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 870 \\ 871 \end{array}$	F. W. DuBois	5.00 2.00	962 963	C. Stenger	
872	E. Sasse	8.00	964	Wm. Maurer	
873	A. Vix	5.00	965	C. Halbe	8. 00
$\begin{array}{c} 874 \\ 875 \end{array}$	John Ronick Geo. R. Meredith	3.00 5.60	966 967	B. A. Edwards	
876	Wm. Hurst	5.28	968	Walter , Lemke	
877	S. B. Ball	$\frac{5.28}{5.28}$	969	Geo. Manthey.	
878 879	Art Mettler	5.60	$\begin{array}{c} 970 \\ 971 \end{array}$	Arthur Uecker Fmil Broettler	
880	W. L. Harrison	11.20	$97\overline{2}$	Alfred Goeldner	
881	R. E. Roberts L. L. Norville	$\frac{3.76}{5.28}$	973	P. H. Krieger	
882 883	M. H. Turner	5.28	$\begin{array}{c} 974 \\ 975 \end{array}$	R. Hahn	
884	H. D. Amey	5.60	976	Ed. Kunz	8.00
885 886	W. L. Harrison	$\frac{5.60}{5.60}$	977	Geo. Patzwald	
887	H. F. McClain	5.60	$\frac{978}{979}$	Ed. Kopelke, Jr.	
888	F. F. Coverdill	5.60	980	Guy Fendner	8.00
889 890	F. F. Coverdill F. R. McCleary	5.60 3.00	981	John Barthel	
891	Fred Harper	5.60	$\frac{982}{983}$	S. M. Scauley	
892	I. S. Reed F. J. Lancaster	5.60 5.60	984	R. Schroeder	8.00
893 894	R. L. Pierce	5.60	985 986	E. StrehlowA. Keil	
895	John F. Cullerton	10.00	987	Meyers	5.00
896 897	R. F. Poland John Seiler	8.00 8.00	988	Fred Lutzke	
898	Harry Weber		989 990	A. Keil	
899	A, Kiel		991	Nic Schueneman	4.00
900 901	Fred MaloneF. Rose	5.00 5.00	992 993	J. Burns	
902	Art. Moschgan	4.00	994	Jno. Avery	
903	James Daly		995	Edgar Allen	
904 905	John DoviR. Spaude	5.00	996 997	A. W. Auth	
906	Joe Gamble	8.00	998	S. F. Adams	8.50
907 908	H. Bartell Robt. Ottoway		$\frac{999}{1000}$	R. C. Alexander	
909	Ed. H. Herzberg	10.00	1001	W. E. Bolen	
910	J. H. Bolinger		1002	R. A. Bolen	8.50
$\frac{911}{912}$	T. J. Roberts W. P. Faucett		$\frac{1003}{1004}$	A. D. Bartlett	
913	Leon Schlager	5.60	1005	Jno. Botler	
914	F. F. Wahrendord	5.60 5.00	1006	DeNeale Barrett	
$\begin{array}{c} 915 \\ 916 \end{array}$	John J. Finney		$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1007} \\ \textbf{1008} \end{array}$	C. Busey	8.50 8.50
917	Dale Skelton	11.20	1009	Z. Λ. Biggs	8.50
$\frac{918}{919}$	A. H. Embree		1010	P. Brandan	
920	Chas. Montgomery		$\begin{array}{c} 1011 \\ 1012 \end{array}$	T. C. Barnes	
924	S. B. Bell	5.28	1013	E. Botts	8.50
$\frac{925}{926}$	Art Mittler		1014	Edw. Barron	
927	L. L. Neville	5.28	$\begin{array}{c} 1015 \\ 1016 \end{array}$	Dan'l Breen	
928	M. H. Turner	5.28	1017	E. Bennix	6.00
929 930	I. S. Reed F. J. Lancaster		1018	A. F. Burgess	
931	R. L. Pierce	5.60	$\begin{array}{c} 1019 \\ 1020 \end{array}$	E. A. Boss S. Barnch	
932	R. E. Roberts	3.76	1021	A. Barbagallo	8.50
933	Wm. Hurst John F. Cullerion	$\begin{array}{c} 5.28 \\ \textbf{10.00} \end{array}$	1022	G. Cassidy	8.50
934 935	Charles M. Paulsen		$1023 \\ 1024$	E. S. Cornwell S. M. Cameron	
936	James F. Slattery		1024	F. G. Cherry	
937	George Capelle	8.00	1026	C. H. Cope	8.50
938	J. J. Boyle William J. Walmsley		1027	Thos. Callahan	
939	william o. wailibity	1.00	1028	O. A. Catts	8.5 0

Recei No.	PT	Name	AMOUNT	RECEIP No.		AMOUNT
1029	P.	Cross	6.00		J. B. Noone	8.50
1030	F.	Dorsey	8.50		A. Neff	8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 1031 \\ 1032 \end{array}$		ter Doe Doremus	$\frac{8.50}{7.20}$		H. P. Newman	8.50 8.50
1033	F.	Doherty		1122	R. B. Newell	8.50
1034		Dietrich	8.50		F. J. Noonan	8.50
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1035} \\ \textbf{1036} \end{array}$		V. Dulin B. Duvall	$8.50 \\ 8.50$	$1124 \\ 1125$	Noitzey Matt Noone	8.50 8.50
1037		DeMoll.	8.50		J. F. Noonan	8.50
1038	F. 8	S. Drake	8.50	1127	Geo. Nalley	8.50
$1039 \\ 1040$		O. Durham	$8.50 \\ 8.50$	$1128 \\ 1129$	B. A. O'Leary J. A. O'Neill	$10.00 \\ 8.50$
1040		L. Dentler Ernst	8.50		H. H. O'Neill	8.50
1042		A. Evans	8.50	1131	Thos. P. O'Dea	8.50
1043	Wm		8.50		R. O'Neill	8.50
$\frac{1044}{1045}$		Frederick Forney	$8.50 \\ 8.50$		H. Poetzman Jno. Poetzman	8.50 8.50
1046	Ň.	Foote	5.85	1135	Wm. Padgett	8.50
1047		K. Fuller	8.50		Frank Peffer	8.50
$1048 \\ 1049$		O. Frayser	$8.50 \\ 8.50$	$\frac{1137}{1138}$	H. H. Peck C. Preller	8.50 8.50
1050		R. Fuller ph Forney	8.50		Joe Patterson	8.50
1051		Fitzgerald	8.50	1140	A. Pike	8.50
1052	Jas.		8.50		Joe Patterson, Jr.	8.50
$1053 \\ 1054$	Cha T.		8.50 8.50		M. M. Pollack D. Pessinger	$8.50 \\ 8.50$
1055		T. Fleschman	6.00	1144	Vernon Quigley	8.50
1056	Jas.	Gray	8.50	1145	Willis Robinson	7.13
$\begin{array}{c} 1057 \\ 1058 \end{array}$		Graham	$\frac{5.85}{8.50}$		O. H. Ross Dave Rabbitt	8.50 8.50
1059		W. GentryA. Girardi	8.50		F. T. Ryon	8.50
1060	w.	Goodyear	5.20	1149	Wm. N. Robertson	8.50
1061		F. Glascoe	8.50		Joe Rollins	8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 1062 \\ 1063 \end{array}$		D. Gerhardt V. Girard	$\frac{8.50}{8.50}$		Geo. Redding Walter Rabbitt	8.50 8.50
1064		lascox	8.50		Geo. Randolph	8.50
1065	W.	A. Horstkamp	8.50	1154	W. E. Robertson	8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 1066 \\ 1067 \end{array}$		A. Heiss Helmuth	$\begin{array}{c} 8.50 \\ 6.25 \end{array}$		R. RobinetteA. R. Reeve	$\frac{8.50}{8.50}$
1068	Wm.		8.50		P. Ryon	6.00
1069	E. 1	Iessler	8.50	1158	S. Richards	8.50
1070		Holt	8.50		E. A. Rickard	8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 1071 \\ 1072 \end{array}$	Tho:	Horrigan Hempel Hempel	$\begin{array}{c} 8.50 \\ 8.50 \end{array}$		R. Roadhouse W. B. Roberts	8.50 5.85
1073		S. Hudson	8.50		E. W. Rogers	8.50
1074	J. I). Heffron	8.50		Jno. Speilds	7.15
$\frac{1075}{1076}$		G. Hunter	$8.50 \\ 8.50$		A. StatterE. Sebastain	8.50 8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 1076 \\ 1077 \end{array}$		Hughes	6.25		E. Sebastain V. Schulz	8.50
1078	J. A	. Hellman	6.00	1167	Joe Sherwood	8.50
1079		J. Johnson	8.50		F. B. Snowden	5.60 8.50
$\frac{1080}{1081}$	C. I	Johnson	$\begin{array}{c} 7.15 \\ 8.50 \end{array}$		G. StatterA, J. Syfried	8.50
1082		F. Kelly	10.00	1171	Wilbur Smith	8.50
1083	Joe		7.00		D. O. Sundquist	8.50
$\frac{1084}{1085}$		Krichner	$8.50 \\ 8.50$		J. Stumph Joe Spitzer	6.00 8.50
1086	_	Klotz	8.50	1175	Geo. Schoenberger.	8.50
1087	R. J	f. Kilroy	8.50		P. J. Shannahan	5.00
1088		F. Kelly, Jr.	8.50		R. E. Steele E. Strickland	$6.25 \\ 8.50$
$\frac{1089}{1090}$	C.	Lowry	$\begin{array}{c} 8.50 \\ 8.50 \end{array}$		Chas. Stearn	8.50
1091	Ř. C	. Lewis	8.50	1180 .	R. H. Small	8.50
1092		Little	8.50		F. T. Snydum H. I. Stull	8.50 8.50
$\frac{1093}{1094}$		B. Latimer	$\begin{array}{c} 6.00 \\ 5.84 \end{array}$		S. F. Terry	8.50
1095		Lionhardt	6.00	1184	J. C. White	8.50
1096	E. 1	Lord	8.50	1185	A. Wright	8.50
1097	G. 7	W. Maxwell	$\frac{8.50}{8.50}$		F. Williams D. Washburn	8.50 8.50
1098 1099	Thos	s. Mullican	8.50		R. Weagley	8.50
1100	W.	H. Miller	8.50	1189	Chas. Williams	8.50
1101		Mackessy	8.50		E. WarrenGeo. Welland	8.50 8.50
$\begin{array}{c} 1102 \\ 1103 \end{array}$		Mann Manson	$\begin{array}{c} 8.50 \\ 7.13 \end{array}$		R. C. Wood	8.50
1104		Mackay	8.50	1193	Leo Weide	8.50
1105	R.	A. Murphy	8.50	1194	D. W. Yeabower T. M. Young	8.50
1106		Marlon	5.85 5.85	$\begin{array}{c} 1195 \\ 1196 \end{array}$	T. M. Young Joe. Zea	$\frac{8.50}{4.25}$
$\frac{1107}{1108}$		ren Mulligan	8.50	1197	J. F. Slattery	53.00
1109	Wm.	Mahler	8.50	1198	A. H. Henkel	2.00
1110	н.	C. Mercer I. McQueen	8.50		Frank W. McCabe	20.00
1111	J. 7	I. McQueen	$\frac{8.50}{8.50}$	1200 1 1201	R. J. SmithCharles Shrake	20.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 1112 \\ 1113 \end{array}$	E. V	J. McMahon V. McChesney	8.50		Clifford Dodge	4.60
1114	F.	McIntyre	8.50	1203	James Dunn	5.00
1115		J. McKnew	8.50 8.50	1204 1205	H. Warren	8.00 8.00
$\begin{array}{c} 1116 \\ 1117 \end{array}$	Edw.	E. McGill	8.50 8. 50	1206	M. G. Hathaway	8.00
	,				-	

RECEI	PT		RECEI		
No.	Name	AMOUNT	No.	Name	AMOUNT
1207	Charles Maunsul			Frank R. Sheehan	
1208	Fred Chinchod	. 7,50	1218	J. D. McCullagh	
1209	J. II. Cooney	. 5,00	1219	J. E. Fitzgerald	5.60
1210	James Cloud	5.00	1220	M. W. Ryman	5.28
1211	A. E. Haines	. 1.00	1221	W. P. Fawcett	
1212	C. E. Bassett	. 5.00	1222	J. H. Cooney	5.00
1213	E. Young	. 6.00	1223	C. E. Bassett	5.00
1214	E. K. Burke	7.20	1224	W. E. Robb	2.50
1215	G. Schwarz	2.00	1225	F. E. Haines	1.00
1216	J. Schwarz	2.00	1226	W. E. Robb	3.00

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF FUND FROM LOCAL UNIONS

RECEIPT	LOCAL			RECEIPT	LOCAL		
No.	UNION		AMOUNT	No.	UNION		AMOUNT
1	28	Baltimore, Md	\$1,000.00	61	76	Tacoma, Wash	1.50
2	247	Schenectady, N. Y	25.00	62	348	Calgary, Alta	21.75
3	485	Rock Island, Ill	370.00	63	245	Toledo, Obio	4.00
2 3 4 5 6	664 33	Brooklyn, N. Y	$\begin{array}{c} 100.00 \\ 25.00 \end{array}$	64	$\begin{array}{c} 183 \\ 267 \end{array}$	Lexington, Ky.	8.00
ĕ	$\boldsymbol{7}\overset{33}{23}$	New Castle, Pa Ft. Wayne, Ind Rochester, N. Y	100.00	65 66	635	Schenectady, N. Y., Davenport, Ia.,	$200.00 \\ 8.50$
7 8	44	Rochester, N. Y	15.00	67	774	Cincinnati, O	33,60
8	12	Pueblo, Colo	25.00	68	937	Richmond, Va	5.60
9	_84	Atlanta, Ga.	154.05	69	~~	Void.	***
10 11	$\begin{array}{c} 725 \\ 707 \end{array}$	Terre Haute, Ind Holyoke, Mass	$\begin{array}{c} 100.00 \\ 25.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 71 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 9 \end{array}$	Newark, N. J.	10.00 478.00
12	35	Hartford, Conn	$\frac{25.00}{25.00}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	166	Chicago, Ill Lincoln, Nebr	5.00
13	130	New Orleans, La	500.00	$7\overline{3}$	333	Portland, Maine	.50
14	868	New Orleans, La	250.00	74	245	Portland, Maine Toledo, O	2.00
15	300	Auburn, N. Y.	25.00	75	1042	Sturgis, Mich	5.00
16	18	Los Angeles, Cal	50.00	76 77	104	Void.	****
17 18	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 1154 \end{array}$	New Orleans, La Santa Monica, Cal	1,000.00 100.00	77 78	$\frac{124}{892}$	Kansas City, Mo Mankato, Minn	180.65 10.00
19	195	Milwaukee, Wis	250.00	79	9	Chicago, Ill.	3,568.46
20		Void.		8ŏ	937	Richmond, Va.	48.64
21	134	Chicago, Ill Butte, Mont	2,500.00	81	124	Kansas City, Mo	240.65
22	65	Butte, Mont.	100.00	82	902	St. Paul, Minn.	38.40
23	308	St. Petersburg, Fla.	25.00	83	774	Cincinnati, O Elmira, N. Y	$\frac{21.12}{5.70}$
$\frac{24}{25}$	98	Void. Philadelphia	300.00	84 85	$\begin{array}{c} 986 \\ 819 \end{array}$	Salamanca, N. Y	$\frac{5.76}{32.96}$
26	492	Montreal, Que	25.00	86	9	Chicago, Ill.	279.94
$\overline{27}$	1037	Winnipeg, Can	18.00	87	127	Kenosha, Wis	10.00
28	254	Schenectady, N. Y	100.00	88	212	Cincinnati. O	163.01
29	_83	Los Angeles, Cal	107.00	89	9	Chicago, Ill	20.50
30	518	Meridian, Miss	10.00	90	784	Indianapolis, Ind	5.60
$\frac{31}{32}$	9	Void.	1,039.90	$\frac{91}{92}$	$\frac{298}{984}$	Michigan City, Ind. Peabody & Salem	10.00 5.60
33	18	Chicago, Ill Los Angeles, Cal	8.00	93	212	Cincinnati, O	23.20
34	46	Seattle. Wash	8.00	94	774	Cincinnati, Obio	28.00
35	$3\overline{50}$	Hannibal, Mo	31.00	95	774	Cincinnati Ohio	67.20
36	_68	Denver, Colo	4.00	96	294	Hibbing, Minn	19.50
37	212	Cincinnati, Ohio	422.88	97	528	Milwaukee, Wis Elmira, N. Y	16.80
38 39	$\begin{array}{c} 321 \\ 635 \end{array}$	LaSalle, Ill Davenport, Ia	$100.00 \\ 35.50$	98 99	139 68	Denver, Colo	$32.25 \\ 11.50$
40	868	New Orleans, La	5.00	100	902	St. Paul, Minn.	26.80
41	122	Great Falls	16.00	101	212	Cincinnati, Ohio	31.20
42	335	Springfield Mo	5.00	102	348	Calgary, Alta	21.75
43	635	Davenport, Ia	68.00	103	124	Kansas City, Mo	130.00
44	680	Fond du Lae, Wis	7.10	104	819	Salamanca, N. Y	56.96
45 46	$\begin{array}{c} 1021 \\ 585 \end{array}$	Uniontown, Pa El Paso, Texas	$\substack{8.00 \\ 17.50}$	105 106	$\begin{array}{c} 465 \\ 659 \end{array}$	San Diego, Cal	$83.50 \\ 7.84$
47	98	Philadelphia, Pa	108.80	107	348	Dunkirk, N. Y Calgary, Alta	10.50
48	68	Denver, Colo	229.85	108	784	Indianapolis, Ind	19.18
49	212	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,513.55	109	937	Richmond, Va	5.28
50		Void.	40.00	110	9	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
51	52	Newark, N. J.	19.00	111	212	Cincinnati, O	15.00
52 53	$\begin{array}{c} 127 \\ 166 \end{array}$	Kenosha, Wis Lincoln, Nebr	32.00 5.00	$\begin{array}{c} 112 \\ 113 \end{array}$	68 902	Denver, Colo St. Paul, Minn,	8.00 5.76
54	350	Hannibal, Mo	10.30	114	212	Cincinnati, Ohio	14.60
55	417	Coffevuille Kans	6.00	115	9	Chicago, Ill.	8.00
56	474	Memphis, Tenn	7.00	116	212	Cincinnati, O	8.00
57	560	Pasadena, Cal	8.00	117	212	Cincinnati, Q	7.60
58	870	Cumberland, Md	5.60	118	635	Davenport, Ia	1.00
59 60	1147 98	Wisconsin Rapids	$\begin{array}{c} 50.00 \\ 121.20 \end{array}$			•	\$17 210 20
90	90	Philadelphia, Pa	121.20				\$17,310.39

Charges that private detective agencies foment radicalism, strikes, labor troubles and underground revolutionary movements in order that they may collect big fees from business interests for uncovering them are contained in a deposition taken in Chicago recently by Frank P. Walsh.—Providence Journal.



Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz. Chief Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Company, has said that, "The world needs men who know something of electricity, of the operations and control of electrical power. It needs men more every year, its very existence depends on the electrician."-Science and Invention.



Knowled

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GERMANY AN ECONOMIC MAD-HOUSE

By C. M. RIPLEY

UE to the collapse of the German finances, that unhappy nation can be described as "An economic madhouse." Below are some of my observations, or the results of interviews with different people:

One girl said that her gas bill was thirty times as great as her room rent. She could buy no coal as it was too expensive.

Mr. Karl Krecke, Manager of the A. E. G. Locomotive Works at Hemingsdorf, Germany, said:

"If a workman heats five rooms in his house, the coal bill will be as great as his whole week's wages."

Prof. Matchoss, President of the German Engineers Society, said:

"The apartment I live in has central heat. Therefore, it is built with only one smoke-stack—that for the boiler downstairs. That heating system was not in operation at all last winter. Since the building was without chimneys, we had to live in the kitchen during the entire winter. There was a little 3-inch ventilating flue used in connection with the gas stove. This was the only way we could pipe the smoke outdoors, and obviously we could not use a large stove."

Thousands of women and children (and some men) wait hours every day in Berlin, lined up in front of the stores where butter and butter substitute are for sale. Most of them stand, but some bring their chairs or camp stools. Some lines are a block long, with a policeman in charge. One morning in driving to the airplane field at half past seven, long before the store opened, I saw about 250 women waiting at one place. If they come later in the day, they frequently wait several hours and when their turn comes there is no butter or butter substitute left.

One woman I talked to said that she buys a half pound of lard every week which at that time cost her 20 million marks. Before the war, 20 million marks would be the equivalent of about five million dollars.

The landlords for years have been forbidden to raise the rent.

This was evidently an attempt to help the plain people in their problem of living, but it resulted immediately in two things: (1) The landlords were unable to provide heat at that price; and, (2) All residence building immediately ceased

Since the building industry is the key industry, this unfavorably affected employment in the brick, terracotta, lumber, steel, hardware and many other industries.

One girl I talked to said she was lucky because she worked for a company that managed 22 small restaurants called Conditerie. She got 6 million marks a week and two meals a day. At that time 6 million marks were worth about 6 cents.

Happening to see her again on my second trip to Berlin, she told me that her employer

having gone into bankruptcy, all of the 22 Conditerie had closed their doors and that she had no work.

A news girl one week earned 70 million marks. On the same day that she told me this, cigarettes were selling for 3 million marks each, and the bars were charging 55 million marks for one drink of hard liquor and 11 million marks for one glass of beer.

A bill for a dinner for two people on the 25th of September was as follows:

	Marks
Two orders of roast goose	
One bottle of Rhine wine	210,000,000
Government tax on the wine	69,300,000
Total for a simple meal	478 300 000

To which an additional 10 per cent was added for "service,"

So this one dinner cost 526,130,000 marks, an amount of money, which before the war, would have been worth \$131,432,000. The question is, how can people who are paid 60, 30 or 100 million marks a week patronize the restaurants? The answer is, they do not; and late in September the restaurants were beginning to close up. I saw many restaurants during the dinner hour with nine empty tables to one which was occupied.

The German public debt is not measured now in millions, or in trillions, but when I left was measured in quadrillions—really astronomical figures.

I was informed that as far as the condition of the plain people is concerned (omitting the famine districts which were war swept in 1919, 1920 and 1921), Russia never saw anything to equal what the German people are going through now.

In four days, the German floating debt increased 20 quadrillion marks.

Unemployment support consumed 143 trillion marks daily.

When you inquire why the trains are so slow, they say it is lack of coal.

The hotel charges you 3 million marks for one sheet of hotel paper and envelope. No soap is supplied free and I used French soap while in Germany.

At one hotel in Berlin, there was no telephone directory in the room, but you could borrow one for not over ten minutes; and the bellboy called and asked for it at the expiration of that time.

The day of bargains is gone in Berlin, even for tourists, and a square meal costs as much as it does in a correspondingly good New York hotel.

When I was there, cigarettes cost 3 million marks each, a box of matches 3 million marks, one raw egg 12 million marks, cigars 12 to 15 million marks, a pound of butter 20 million marks—if obtainable at all; a quart of milk was 30 million marks on one day and 40 million marks on the next day.

Marks

It is impossible for people to save. A man can go to sleep on Monday night with enough money in his pocket to buy him three square meals the next day. On waking up the next morning and reading the morning paper, he finds he only has enough for two meals. It is only human nature to figure out that it is folly to deny yourself a square meal today if the same money would only buy you a plate of hash tomorrow. So everyone is living from hand to mouth.

The only way they can save is to buy American or British or Swiss or Holland money. The greater amount of foreign money purchased with German marks, the more it tends to depress the value of the mark. So the Government passed a law, stating that those who traffic in foreign money would be subject to arrest.

The result is that the great mass of people in the cities have no bank account and are looking forward to the winter not merely with dread, but with a feeling of desperation

and hopelessness.

After I had been at the Hotel Fuerstenhof for three days early in September at an agreed upon rate of 18 million marks per night, they presented me with an announcement stating that for the next three days my bill would be 45 million marks per night. The Government gets an 80 per cent tax on top of that, which the guest pays.

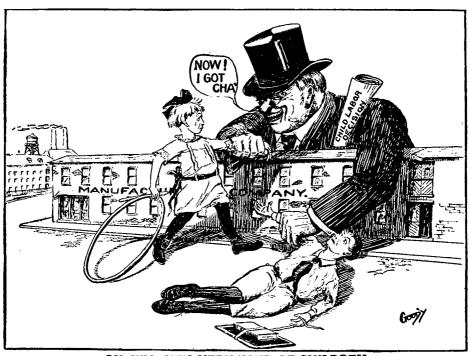
The Hotel Adlon also rendered a bill every three days with a printed notice that if the bill was not paid upon presentation, 10 per cent would be added. On all the menu cards and bills, either the last three cyphers or the last six cyphers are omitted. Late in September, they were omitting the last six cyphers due partly to the time required for writing such a needless string of zeros, and also due to the fact that there was not enough space in the columns to accommodate all these figures.

My final bill at the Hotel Adlon was 2 billion 336 million marks, and this covered about six days—room only! And since no metal coins are in circulation all the slot machines are out of business.

Paula Arendt, News girl in Berlin, one daughter 17 years old. Husband in occupied district on the Rhine for past four years. Week previous to my interview she earned 70,000,000 marks. Same day I paid 55,000,000 marks for a high ball and 3,000,000 for one cigarette. The previous week she had following expenses:

	Marks
Room rent.	1,000,000
Gas (8,000,000 per cu. meter)	30.000,000
Laundry	
Coal (cannot buy)	
Movies and entertainment	
Street car	-
Books and magazines	
Dentist and doctor	
Charity and church	300,000
Food:	500,000
Bread	2,000,000
Potatoes, 10 lbs	6,800,000
Lard, ½ lb	
Salt	500,000
Sugar, 1 lb	3,000,000
Vegetables	10,000,000
Soap	5,000,000
Total	78,600,000

Address, 63 Bulowstrasse, Berlin, Germany,



OH, YES; HE'S VERY FOND OF CHILDREN

STEINMETZ, AN UNREPLACEABLE SUPERMAN

By C. M. RIPLEY.

HARLES P. STEINMETZ, draftsman, electrician, inventor, philosopher, engineer, super-test man, trouble shooter, mathematician, astronomer, naturalist, author, lecturer, after-dinner speaker, entertainer, educator, sociologist, economist, socialist and at the same time an optimist, kindly friend to the struggling, inspiration to millions of young men, unassuming, patient, simple in tastes and dress—he rose to pure intellectual heights, second to none in America, if not in all the world.

Nor did he climb to international fame on the prostrate shoulders of defeated rivals. Just the opposite—he never engaged in intrigue, always discouraged gossip and petty jealousy and spite and over-reaching ambition.

In Berlin last month, an electrical engineer who has traveled many times around the world said to me:

"I predict that in the next generation, Steinmetz the Sociologist, will be even more highly revered than Steinmetz the Engineer"

How is he to be replaced? Who in the General Electric Company, or in the electrical industry of the world for that matter, has the experience and is blessed with the versatility and the charming personality of Charles P. Steinmetz?

Who can take his place as a citizen of Schenectady—prominent in education, consulted by all the politicians, student of the popular mind, sincerely interested in civic developments and improvements and in the welfare of the plain people.

Who can take his place in the Socialist Party? Who can equal him in vision, in political acumen, in leadership and in respect of the hundred of thousands who voted for him for State Engineer?

And as an American, he has also few, if any, equals. When an electrical engineer or anyone from Schenectady travels through our western country, people always ask—"Do you know Steinmetz?" and then proceed to relate what they have read of his achievements.

And when one travels in Europe—whether it be on the Continent or in England—as soon as they know you are in the electrical

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E. R. Page 307-C Page Bidg., Marshall, Mich.

business and an American, at once they begin asking questions about Steinmetz, and relating anecdotes that they had heard of his ability, his personality, his simplicity of dress and sympathy with the common struggling mankind.

Let us leave the technical papers and magazines to describe his achievements in engineering-how his investigations and calculations made possible the long distance transmission of power, how he protected the transmission lines with lightning arresters, how his investigations of the magnetic properties of steel permitted small machines to be designed which would do the work of larger and more expensive machines; how his researches were carried into the realm of artificial lightning; how his contributions toward the control of alternating current laid the very foundations of the present gigantic power systems which interchange power and have become a copper network across thousands of square miles; how he courageously fought for the development of New York State's power so that it could be made to benefit all the people with the least possible delay; how his influence was felt in practically every branch of the intricate and complex electrical industry, beginning with the time when he was a pioneer and extending right up to the present.

How we citizens have benefited, no one will ever be able to compute. Orders for electrical machinery came from all over the world to the local electric plant as a result of the genius of Steinmetz. So he can be looked on as an *employer*—a man who created jobs for workers as a result of his inventions and designs and abstruse research in the electrical field.

But we here in Schenectady have uppermost in our hearts the loss of a kind friend, a gentle man, a big warm heart, a wise counsellor. It is his personality and his guidance that we will miss the most for the time being; but it will require twenty years for our community to really appreciate our loss. And always it will be this outstanding fact in the hearts of hundreds of thousands: -CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, PENNILESS IMMIGRANT CLIMBED TO FAME AND A USEFUL LIFE, THE OUTSTANDING EX-AMPLE OF WHAT A POOR BOY FROM EUROPE CAN DO FOR OTHERS AND FOR HIMSELF IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Steinmetz was one of those very rare characters who lived in 3 dimensions, for he possessed:—

HIGH Intellect

BROAD Vision and understanding

DEEP Sympathy for the less fortunate in life.

Steinmetz an outstanding example of the fact (sometimes forgotten) that America is a land of opportunity.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL No. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER.

O doubt some of our members were surprised to learn from press reports of October 19 and 20, that our organization on the Pennsylvania (System Federation No. 90) had completed arrangements to file suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Federal Court of Eastern Pennsylvania. This action was decided upon after all other methods had seemingly failed to make the Pennsylvania comply with the Transportation Act. The object of the action is to secure an injunction preventing the railroad from dealing through the company union and ordering the restoration of the rates of pay and working conditions in effect July 1, 1921. The amount of money due the members of our organization for the year July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922, will run into the millions and will be especially large for those thousands of our members who were refused re-employment after a reduction in force because they refused to accept the company union conditions. This legal action is taken to determine, among other things, if the injunction is purely an in-strument of the bosses or if it can be used to secure justice for the employees as well. While the suit is filed for the officers of System Federation No. 90 speaking for the organization and as individuals, it is drawn in such a manner that it will cover all phases of the situation that have existed since the company union has been in existence. The case is in very able hands, Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago, and Morris Hillquit, of New York, and some interesting developments should be forthcoming soon.

In case there is any doubt in the minds of any member as to the real purpose of the company union and whose interest it represents, I am quoting a resolution adopted by the Altoona Works General Committee addressed to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"We, the duly elected representatives of the Altoona Works Association of Shopcraft Employees, representing fifteen thousand employees of the Pennsylvania railroad system, hereby voice our emphatic protest against any attempt on the part of the officials of the State of Pennsylvania, or in any other State, in recommending any reduction in freight or passenger rates at this time, to increase the miners' wages.

"We further voice our protest for the following reasons, to wit:

"To set the industrial machinery in order, in this instance the railroad machinery; that must be given time and opportunity to rehabilitate itself.

"We consider it a bad policy to encourage a practice to recuperate one industry at the expense of another in this matter of adjustment, be it wages or freight or passenger tariffs. If you do, you change the whole economic structure. Railroad employees have in the last two years received several reductions in wages, whereas the miners in question have received several increases in wages, and in this instance at the anticipated expense of the railroad and its employees.

"We earnestly pray you, gentlemen, to give this, our resolution and protest, your just consideration, and further pray you to give our railroad and its employees an equal chance with other industries to exist."

There you have it; after reading that resolution is there any doubt in your mind that the company union is all that we have said it was, the child of the employer and doing his bidding at all times? They have been the means of reducing the wages of the employees they claim to represent and are now being used to fight against increases for the miners. There is also a little tinge of Pennsylvania politics in the resolution, the Pennsylvania Railroad, reactionary Republican, is taking a fall out of Governor Pinchot, progressive Republican, for recommending a reduction of freight rates to help cover the 10 per cent increase to anthracite miners. Of course, a reduction in rates might mean that the Pennsylvania would cut off some of the company union committeemen, who receive their salary and expenses from the railroad, therefore they lend themselves to a scheme of continuing excessive freight and passenger rates.

We are indebted to the executive committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, Harry F. Ward, secretary, for the following statement which shows that the Pennsylvania has not been able to force their opinions upon everybody:

"The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad still exists, the reason being, in brief, the refusal by the railroad of the kind of representation that the men want. The facts in the case appear in the official statement of the Railroad Labor Board which says, in part: 'If employee representation means anything at all it signifies the right of a class of employees, through majority action, to select their own representatives to negotiate with the carrier agreements covering wages and working conditions. This is what Congress said it meant but the shop crafts have so far been deprived of this plain, simple, undisputable right on the Pennsylvania System.'

"The Railroad Labor Board under the authority of Section 313 of the Transportation Act, 1920, finds that the Pennsylvania System has violated decision No. 218 of the Board after the Supreme Court of the United States had upheld the Board's right to render such decision, and has thereby denied to its shop employees essential rights as laboring men to which Congress had declared them entitled.

"The issue is so clear cut as to need no argument. The Railroad Labor Board and the United States Supreme Court have but made specific application of the principle of collective bargaining endorsed by the War Labor Board when it declared in 1918, 'The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed.'

"Upon this principle the churches have repeatedly declared themselves. In 1916 the Federal Council said officially, 'The first method of realizing democracy is through collective bargaining. This gives wage earners as a group the right to determine in conference with their employers the terms and conditions of employment.' The Social Creed of the Churches declares 'For the right of employers and employees alike to organize.' The Board of Bishops in 1919 officially affirmed, 'We favor collective bargaining as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice and for training in democratic procedure.'

The Methodist Federation for Social Service in its Bulletin of January, 1921, on the Open Shop Campaign asserted that the issue at stake was really collective bargaining: 'The real issue is the method of negotiating with employees. It is a question of collective bargaining.' And in an official statement we said of that campaign, 'It is in effect a declaration of war on trade unions.'

"We feel justified in the present situation in calling upon our own members and upon Christians everywhere, especially those living in centers where the struggle between the Pennsylvania and its employees is on, to give all possible aid to the strikers. They need money and also sympathy and moral support."

WHAT IS A FRIEND?

What is a friend? I will tell you. It is a person with whom you dare to be yourself. Your soul can go naked with him. He seems to ask of you to put on nothing, only to be what you are. He does not want you to be better or worse. When you are with him you feel as a prisoner feels who has been declared innocent. You do not have to be on your guard. You can say what you think, so long as it is genuinely you.

He understands those contradictions in your nature that leads others to misjudge you. With him you breathe free. You can take off your coat and loosen your collar. You can avow your little vanities and envies, and hates and vicious sparks, your mean-

ness and absurdities, and in opening them up to him they are lost, dissolved on the white ocean of his loyalty. He understands.

You do not have to be careful. You can abuse him, neglect him, tolerate him. Best of all, you can keep still with him. It makes no matter. He likes you. He is like fire that purifies all you do. He is like water, that cleanses all you say. He is like wine, that warms you to the bone. He understands, he understands. You can weep with him, laugh with him, sin with him, pray with him. Through and underneath it all he sees, knows and loves you.

A friend, I repeat, is one with whom you dare to be yourself.—Selected.

A GOOD CREED

You can't make a real success without making real enemies.

You can't hold a strong position without strong opposition.

You can't seem right to any if you don't seem wrong to many.

A useful life can't be entirely peaceful and carefree.

You must do your duty as you see it. Every earnest man in every generation has paid the price of individuality.

You can't dodge.

The greater you are, the greater the penalty of your progress. The farther you go, the wider your range, the more you increase the points of contact with which you must reckon, and therefore, you multiply your

battles against misconception and slander and envy and malice.

You can't avoid or evade your allotted destiny—you can only hold down your share of troubles by holding back.

In every sphere men gibe and sneer—even the peace of the ditch-digger is threatened by the unemployed laborer who covets his job.

So long as you aspire, others will conspire—so long as you try, others will vie.

You'll have hostility to face in every place and at every pace.

Go straight ahead to your goal.

So long as your conscience isn't ashamed to acknowledge you as a friend, don't you give a rap for your enemies.—Exchange.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 13, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know Local No. 13 is still doing business at the same old stand. One thing is the same as other Locals—you cannot drag the members to meetings, even though we only meet twice a month.

I would like to advise the brothers at large to pay no attention to newspaper advertising for lineman wanted by the New Jersey Power & Light Co., at Dover, N. J. or in Local No. 13 jurisdiction, as Local No. 13 went on strike March, 26, 1920, against above company and are still out.

They have had quite a bunch of "rats" here since the strike was called, also a bunch of them burnt and busted up a little; some of them several times, but not bad enough. One of them named Jack Moran, quit a job at Dupont's to go "scabbing" and only worked a little while and fell and broke his back. He won't be able to climb again. Another one, Eddie Wiennie, is going around all shriveled up after being burnt several times. It's nearly time for him to have his hand bandaged again. We had a "king rat," who came when the strike first started, and worked about two years as foreman; then got fired. He was Raymond Graves, ex-Financial Secretary Local No. 15. "scab" foreman since Graves left is Bruce Baldwin, who was one of the first "rats" in town. I am pretty sure he came from around New Brunswick, N. J. He also worked on the High line at Malone, N. Y. Another skunk who worked in Dover some years ago, named Art Peters, came back a couple of years ago and only worked a short time when a pole fell with him and mashed his leg. He still limps a little.

Outside of the five mentioned above there are several more whose names we will send in later. There isn't a first-class lineman amongst the bunch.

The report is that the general superintendent, named White, from Reading, Pa., is going to get out of here soon; certainly is good news to us, if his successor is the one we expect. Good bye, "rats."

Work is dead in Dover, but all the boys are working in places close by. Inside work has been plentiful all summer at \$1.00 per hour.

Local No. 13 had the sad misfortune of losing one of its brothers, a wireman, Wm. Pope, who was killed in an automobile accident while on his way home from work.

A MEMBER OF L. U. No. 13.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Well, I am the guy that got the credit for putting Local No. 22 into Iowa. I guess I will have to square either myself or the I. O. editorial department. I suppose most of them were at Montreal, and possibly that is the reason.

I guess the last convention did not hurt anything or anybody except the pocketbooks of the members, and that for a good cause. I do not see how they had the heart to leave though.

Work is good now in Omaha, with the bunch that are at East St. Louis, but there is very little in sight for any but the "rats" on the fat jobs. I wish that it were possible to have a camera department for these birds and get the picture of every one that "rats" on the I. B. E. W. I think that some of us would see faces that we know. Most of the mechanics that are taking these jobs have records, and this would give a chance to some that know them to help them along.

The Nebraska State Federation of Labor is to start an organization campaign for the State. Speed it along.

Nebraska and Iowa are troubled with a spell of the wets. Not the Al Smith kind. Friday night, and again tonight, the sky let loose and there was no dry place in either town. More than four inches of rain fell and it is raining as hard tonight. Council Bluffs has a new lake from two to six feet deep in the northwest part of town, surrounding about eight hundred houses, and another in the southern part of town, forcing about seventy families to move, and killing eight on this side of the river. Omaha was not hit so bad except that the circus got the people's money and gave no show.

the people's money and gave no show.

Gov. Chas. Bryan of Nebraska (W. J.'s brother) has horned in on the profits of the coal grafters and is selling Colorado and Illinois coal for about eight fifty a ton. He is also to distribute a considerable quantity in the State.

RILEY.

L. U. NO. 37, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Editor:

The Light job in this jurisdiction is still on the unfair list. The linemen in this vicinity do not need to have any gray matter, for when anything of that sort is required all they have to do is ask the drivers of the Light Company's trucks. I'll say that they are right up to date. I was told of an incident that happened a few weeks ago when some of these would-be linemen were on a job that called for a transformer to be put

upon a pole. After some deliberation, they decided that a set of blocks might help them get the transformer up. So they got the blocks rigged up and hoisted them up as high as they could, and found then that they were still about one foot below the place the transformer was to go, and with all their strong backs and weak heads they could not lift it up. So they held a consultation as to how to get it up. The chauffeur had been appealed to for aid and while the discussion as to how to get the "kettle" up was on, he drove over to another part of the city, where the boss was overseeing some more of the talent. and informed him of the difficulty his scholars were having on the other job. The boss I guess couldn't very well leave his class to go over, so he instructed the chauffeur to go back to the storeroom and get the hoisting derrick that is usually used for that purpose. The chauffeur did as he was instructed and returned to the job where, I understand, the talent were still having their troubles. After the derrick was unloaded the chauffeur proceeded to explain to the pupils how to operate this derrick, but had quite some trouble, I believe. This is not surprising, as it has been said that some of them had never before seen one like it. The nearest to anything like it they had ever seen. I understand, was on a fishing schooner off the rock bound coast of Maine. After several hours the job was completed, and to cap the climax I am told that Supt. A. S. Jordan of the Connecticut Light and Power Company by whom these mechanics (?) are employed, had an item in the local papers that evening stating that the service from his present employees, especially those who have been taking the places of the striking linemen, was extremely satisfactory.

Fraternally yours,
Louis W. Allen,
Press and Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

No doubt some of the brothers throughout the country will receive quite a jolt when they read a letter in the WORKER from L. U. No. 51. Here we are, all hands on deck and taking them in as fast as they light on the job. As near as we can find any record, it has been nearly four years since No. 51 has had anything in the WORKER, but a couple "In Memoriam". I think it is the duty of every Press Secretary to have a letter in the WORKER at least four times a year, giving a sort of outline of work in his locality, as it no doubt will be read by some brother out of employment or desiring a change.

On September 4, about 9.30 a. m., we had an accident. Bro. Ben H. Ernst was burned while trimming a tree between the hot side of 4,000 and neutral of secondary. He lost the third finger on his left hand and his thumb on same hand is quite bad; also has large burn on right shoulder and on back of his head. At the present time he is confined to his bed on account of a relapse, but we

are all hoping to see him about again in a few days.

The city job in Peoria is out for the past week, consisting of city inspector member of No. 34, one lineman of No. 51 and one helper from No. 51. They refused to work with or for the honorable city electrician "Scabby" Hall. However, we expect that to be settled to our satisfaction in a few days.

Now, Brothers, this may seem rather short and disconnected, as it were, but I have only had the honor of being press secretary 21 hours, as I received the appointment at the last meeting night and really have not had time to collect my wits, after having this honor so unexpectedly thrust upon me.

I am wondering as I write how many Press Secretaries in the organization really consider it an honor to hold this office. Did you ever stop to consider that with you rests the responsibility of putting the views and news of your local before the rest of our arganization? I consider myself, or rather my office, just as important to the welfare of I. B. E. W. as that of our delegates to the conventions, although it is in a different line of duty. But if you trace the big items that are discussed on the convention floor back to the original source, I feel confident that that source, in lots of cases, would be found in some article put in the WORKER by some lowly press secretary. So now let's go and make for a bigger and better I. B. E. W. by expressing our views in the WORKER. The October WORKER had only nine letters from various locals. Possibly some of us were late with our copy. If so, let's take a night off earlier in the month and get it in on

Will close now so as to leave room on the correspondence pages for some one else.

Fraternally yours,
L. M. HOLLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Not having noticed correspondence from Local No. 79 in many months, I feel obligated, on account of recent commendable occasions, to take the liberty of writing for the WORKER.

Whether it is well known or not, the fact remains, that we have in Syracuse, N. Y., one of the best jobs to be found anywhere in this New York State. We have what is considered fair and reasonable conditions, being a nine-hour four-way job, no lost time on account of bad weather. Sounds like a joke, but we stayed out in some pretty tough weather last winter, a condition which can and I think will be remedied. The wages are one dollar an hour for foremen, ninety cents for linemen, a recent ten cents per hour increase, which was, as we understand, to be delivered, but being somewhat anxious and impatient, a committee visited the blue room of the powers that be and asked for a twenty cents per hour increase, and after a few days accepted a fifty-fifty deal. This all looks

easy and cheerful, but I want to assure you that its success involved considerable argument pro and con, not only by our able committee, but also by our able young superintendent, Mr. Kennith V. Farmer, who took our battle on to Philadelphia. (In further explanation I might mention, that by Philadelphia I mean headquarters or home office of the United Gas Improvements Co. of which the Syracuse Lighting Co. is a sub-Upon his return from Philadelphia, another brief meeting with the committee, explanations, propositions, etc., and a suggestion by our committee that Mr. Farmer and other heads of the interested departments, visit our meeting room and explain to all the boys was accepted and acted upon, as an opportunity to promote what might properly be called a get-together meeting between employers and employees. While to my mind this establishes a precedent, it is an honest endeavor to at least partially bridge that gap of misunderstanding between employer and employees. Let us have more of it. Neither side loses any prestige or dignity, yet get closer to each

Well, Mr. Farmer, who excused himself from a banquet, and motored fifty miles to keep this appointment with the boys, gave an able and detailed explanation of the company's conditions and circumstances, including some things that, so to speak, was none of our business. After granting us a ten cents an hour increase, Mr. Farmer said, that in another six months or so, we might, if conditions warrant, broach the subject of another increase. In the meantime, it would do no harm to have some more get-together meetings at our hall. Mr. Farmer volunteered to visit us any time he was invited, his time permitting. His straightforward, frank expressions left a very favorable impression on the boys, and he was by a unanimous rising vote declared a regular "he

The other speakers were Mr. A. L. Cross, head of the Line Department; Mr. Scott A. Huntington, head of the Plant Department, not forgetting Mr. "Ted" Mausen, head of the U. G. I. Construction Department, who is in charge of U. G. I. works in Syracuse. While these men could not add to nor detract from Mr. Farmer's words they received no less credit for their presence.

Much credit remains to be divided among our own able committee, composed of Bros. G. G. Bennett, subway; William Conley, line department; James Debble, electrical department; M. Duffy, Treasurer; and Bro. Weave, operators. Many thanks to their efforts.

We are also in receipt of a verbal offer from none other than Mr. Vincent, general manager over all gas and electric departments, to present himself at one of our prospective "get-together" meetings at our hall, and I see no logical reason why we should not extend the invitation. Surely no harm can come of it, and perhaps some of us



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might benefit by his talk. Let us have other opinions. I understand that obituaries have been sent to the JOURNAL for the late Bro. Wm. Andrus, and I cannot eulogize further than to say we consider we have lost and miss very much, one good, square, upright fellow, who, while not always sharing our opinions, must be credited with the courage of his own opinion, and yet would submit to convincing argument.

Respectfully and fraternally,
H. RICHTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Editor:

From time to time it becomes necessary to impress upon the membership of a Local Union the vital importance of regular attendance at meetings of the Local, and all sorts of expedients have to be resorted to by the officers to bring about a reasonable attendance.

If the average member would only realize that the union is a business proposition, and to a large degree can be likened to a corporation in which their money is invested, not only in the form of dues and assessments they pay, but in everything they possess, they would probably be more regular in attendance.

No matter how much confidence is reposed in the officers of a Local Union; no matter how well they are doing their work, a lack of attendance on the part of the rank and file often indicates a lack of interest, and is very discouraging, and the moral effect is bad, to say the least.

Membership in a Local Union entails more responsibility than simply paying our dues and attending meetings at infrequent intervals. There are some members within the knowledge of the writer, who never attend a meeting unless they are out of work.

There are others who will continue to work on a job where rules and other working conditions are being violated, and say nothing about the violations until they are laid off, and then want immediate action taken to remedy a condition which they themselves are to a large degree responsible for. If you told the average union member that he knows very little about the business of his Local Union, and his International Union, what they have accomplished, are accomplishing at present, and are trying to accomplish in the future, he would want to fight. Yet. how many ever look at the constitution of the Brotherhood or the by-laws of the Local Union unless they have a personal axe to grind. It is not to be expected that every member should be letter perfect in his knowledge of the law, but if he were to consult and study its various provisions at frequent intervals much time, money, and trouble could often be saved.

There is an old and trite saying that "You cannot get any more out of anything than you put in" and this most certainly applies to a Local Union. If a member has an idea

occur to him which he feels may be of benefit to the movement, let him make it known on the floor of the Local, and don't be afraid of a lot of good natured "joshing", as many ideas which when first advanced have had the appearance of foolishness, have often turned out to be the essence of wisdom, and the "lobster" who presented them has often turned out to be the "wise guy" after all.

Within the past few days one of our members had his clothing caught in a fast revolving shaft, and was crushed between the shaft and the ceiling of the room in which he was working, had his clothing entirely torn from him and suffered painful injury. While in no way referring to the brother in question, this accident has called to the mind of the writer the fact that our members in their daily work often take unnecessary chances of injury without any thought of the possible consequences. Weak ladders, and poorly constructed scaffolds are frequent causes of accidents, which can be prevented by the exercise of a little caution. A whole page could be written on the subject of thin and worn shoe soles, and the ever-present possibility of puncturing the foot with a nail -most times rusty-and the resultant pain and loss of wages, doctor's bills, and the loss of the foot or part of the leg if blood poisoning sets in. Think it over.

We are in receipt of numerous inquiries regarding the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, which it is proposed shall be held in Philadelphia in 1926, and the writer has been kept pretty busy replying to the same. According to present indications we are not at all sure that such an exposition will be held, and we would advise all members of the Brotherhood not to be misled by any newspaper articles on the subject. If the project becomes an established fact we will make it known through the columns of the official Journal.

Fraternally,
JAMES S. MEADE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

On October 19 a benefit smoke-talk was held in Scenic Auditorium for Bro. Jas. O'Rorke, who was injured while working on the Boston Elevated structure. This affair was largely attended and it was a social as well as a financial success. About five hundred dollars over expenses was cleared and was forwarded to the disabled member. The following professional boxers and entertainers volunteered their services free of charge and the committee of arrangements hope that members or organizations when arranging entertainments, would kindly consider them, as they certainly did show the right spirit in volunteering their services. The following bouts were held:

Red Chapman, of Boston, junior featherweight champion of the world, vs. Johnny Duggan, of the John Q. Smith Club, Chelsea. Willie Gans vs. Jerry Gans.

Jack McLellan, middleweight champion of the Pacific Coast, vs. Carl Courtney, "The Oklahoma Kid."

Young Coughlin, of South Boston, vs. Charlie Hurley, of Revere.

Harry Foley, New England's leading featherweight, vs. Johnny White, of the North End.

Barney Snyder, of Roxbury, former 125-pound N. E. Amateur champion, vs. Tony Vatlan, of Brighton, former National 115 pound amateur champion.

Sailor Bartel, of the U. S. Navv. vs. Kid

Greene, of Nashua. Gavin Bros.
Johnny Fox, of Woburn, challenger of
Pancho Villa, vs. "Young" Courtney, of Oklahoma.

Wolf Larsen, New York, aspirant for the heavyweight championship of the light world, vs. Harry Gordon, of Boston.

The entertainers were: Rockstrom orchestra of Everett, Mass.: Cuniff Jazz Band, of Roslindale, Mass.; Marty Cummings, of the Hendricks Club, Irish songs and stories; "Red" Coloruna, songs; Intercity Four. from Keith's Theatre: Montreal Midgets, juvenile boxers: Al Musgrove and son, acrobats; Boston Elevated Bagpipe Trio.

The committee of arrangements were as follows: John F. Queeney, chairman; Geo. E. Capelle, announcer; R. F. Marginot. referee; Doc White, timekeeper; judges, J. W. Barton and A. B. Johnson; W. H. Birmingham, J. Horon, J. P. Fennell, J. T. Kilroe, E. C. Carroll, J. E. Nichols, H. Wilcke, and Dr. Charles McDonald, of Brookline, medical examiner, representing the Massachusetts Boxing Commission.

The Welfare Committee of this organization composed of F. L. Kelley, J. W. Barton, J. J. Regan and G. E. Capelle, recently had a lengthy conference with General Manager Dana and Labor Advisor Learned, of the Boston Elevated Railway, to adjust a misunderstanding that now exists. The elec-

tricians on this road received \$1.00 per hour against the street scale which is \$1.10 per hour. When this road originally signed up with the trades in this locality, it was understood that they would pay the prevailing rate of wage. Up to date they have failed to do this and many trades intend to have this matter settled satisfactorily at this time. Up to a few weeks past all agreements were made by this Building Trades Council and the road. Local No. 103 served notice on the Council that it was their intention to adjust their differences with the road as a local union. The Council has now released all trades, allowing them to negotiate individual agreements with the company. At our recent conference with the elevated officials nothing could be arrived at owing to the fact that no official notification had been sent to the company from the Building Trades Council. During the general strike in 1921 in this city this company took advantage of our position. But now, with a signed agreement with the electrical contractors, this union now insists on the officials to come through with the prevailing rate, which they originally agreed to do. This railroad is being operated under a Public Trustee regime with a 10-cent carfare. and is building new carshops, purchasing new rolling stock, equipping subordinate officials with automobiles and paving a handsome dividend to the stockholders at the expense of the electrical workers and the public. The public is paying the prevailing rate to our members through the contractors.

This organization has doubled its membership in the past five years and is now about to start an intensive organizing campaign in this jurisdiction, to secure new shops for our members to work in, and to broaden our field of operations. In former years our activities were mostly confined to the city proper, but now, with business fast expanding into the suburbs and nearby cities in

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our jurisdiction, we feel that this is the opportune time to start an intensive organizing campaign and till this fertile soil. There are a great number of good sized shops in the outlying districts that have been allowed to operate under non-union conditions and who employ many men. With the signing up of such shops our members would have better opportunity of getting more steady employment. It is the consensus of opinion that with hard work and consistent plugging we will make the locality 100 per cent organized for the electrical worker. It is a big job to undertake and if the proper methods are used it can be accomplished.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. E. CAPELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

There is a marked tendency at the present time to lay special stress on that sentence "Reciprocal Loyalty between Employer and Employee." It would be profitable to us to define to the minutest detail the exact meaning of that sentence. Some time ago a man was given the position of manager of an electric light company. He invited the linemen into his office, and what they had to discuss was as follows: Now, boys, the attitude taken in general by the employee is to say the public be dammed when anything in regard to the public's interest was brought to the employees.

Notice that did not meet with his approval and proved distasteful to him. He went on to say that we should assume the attitude of the public be pleased. He laid special stress on the fact that he wished those assembled to consider themselves as part of the inner workings of the concern. And that by their individual actions would be measured their worth or detriment to the concern. He asked each man what he had to suggest in regard to the betterment of the interests of the concern. Quite a few changes in regard to the present modes were suggested that no doubt, if adopted, would be beneficial. But when the following was suggested, it had a tendency to stall the interests of the meeting and cast gloom on those assembled, especially the manager. He was asked point blank if he did not think that, owing to the working conditions offered by companies in his vicinity, what his concern offered was inferior in many respects and the salary paid inadequate to meet the present day living costs. In his reply he laid special stress on the fact that he had but recently assumed his present position and that eventually he would give the matter his personal

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As a general rule, the mere mention of an advance in wages is sufficient to cause the average manager to assume a hostile demeanor. A word might also be written in regard to the hostile attitude taken by the foremen in our vicinity in their mad desire to work those in their charge to exhaustion to produce. The meaning of the words economy and produce are abused beyond all reason and some of our foremen appear to be utterly devoid of all human intellect and sense of reason, and do not appreciate the men who are helping to keep them in their positions. Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. KENNEY, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Here goes for another letter to the WORKER after missing a couple of months. Work around here is good, all the boys working. The City Light Co. is looking for a couple of linemen and the Telephone Co. could use a couple. The contract for the electrical work has been let to the Foley Electric Co. of Washington, D. C., so we will have to get some men from the nearby town. They surely will have to have the little green ticket to hand now as we have a business agent looking after our interests. Mr. Clyde Alden is the Business Agent of the Building Trades, each local of the various crafts paying their pro rata. So any traveling brothers coming this way call at Carpenters' headquarters, East 3rd street, for information.

Our meetings are well attended, and lots of interest shown. Mr. H. H. Weber, electrical inspector, Underwriters' Association, gave us a very interesting talk pertaining to the changes to be made in the new code. Something of interest at every meeting for all the members, so it behooves each and every member to attend each and every meeting. We also are members of the Non-Partisan Political League and the ex-President of the Central Body, Bro. Paul Clark, a printer on the Morning Post, is running for Member of Assembly. Here's hoping that he will be elected. He certainly will if all the working men will cast their votes for him.

Bro. Ed Smith met with a very serious accident a few weeks ago. He fell through the roof of the Guerney Ball Bearing Co. and landed 20 feet below on the cement floor. He is still in the hospital. Brother Smith is a lineman for the City Light Co.

Bros. F. J. Harding and Bert Paterson are taking care of things in Randolph. We don't see much of them, as they are quite a ways out from town. Well, I guess I better pull the switch for this time.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. M., Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Some one has said, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Therefore, if any press secretary of Local No. 122 ever becomes a second "Bill" Shakespeare or an Irving Cobb, it will be because such greatness has been thrust upon them by the new by-laws of the Local, a section of which reads: "The press secretary must' write a letter to the WORKER each month." The by-laws do not state that the Brotherhood as a whole "must" read these letters, so the readers of the WORKER can skip No. 122's message any time they see fit.

Our by-laws committee, after working hard for several months, have presented the Local with a new set of by-laws which contain many changes for the better as compared with the old laws.

The most important sections of the new by-laws are those concerning our finances. The first one, which caused three rousing cheers, reduced our dues forty cents per month. Another section is in regard to money loaned by this local.

Local No. 122 has been very free to loan money to its members and has lost quite a little by so doing. According to the new by-laws, when a brother's note becomes due it must be paid at once, or else it will be collected at the rate of one dollar per day. As for the brothers who left this local owing money, they will be dealt with according to the constitution.

Local No. 122 has had a few social gatherings this fall. These parties were a success with the exception of two. At one of these Vice President O'Leary's ice cream

was found to consist mainly of absorbent cotton mixed with still more cotton. At the other party we made a mistake of sending "Slim" Brunette and a committee of brothers from north of the Mason-Dixon Line after the water melons. You brothers from the Sunny South can imagine the kind of melons we ate.

Well, brothers, as it is the middle of October and I "must" start the letter for the December issue soon, I will open the circuit now.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. THOMPSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C. Editor:

Here is where Local Union No. 188 shows up again for the tenth time this year, with the same old dope. We are still moving on with a bright future and plenty of hopes. The City (Charleston) Bowling League has opened with Local Union 188 in it this year and so far we are coming on pretty good. Brother King is captain of the team and the rest of the crowd are, Williams, Jones, Mitchell and Kesson, with Carrol and Warren as subs. They have some pretty tough teams to play against, such as the Standard Oil and German Rifle Club.

Billy Sunday opens here on November 5 for six weeks, and our good Brother King and myself will be on hand as ushers for some of these rough necks.

Well, brothers, things around here are pretty quite at present, so I guess I will close for the present.

Fraternally,
J. J. BARRINEAU,
Press Secretary.

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L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

About fifteen years ago in the 200 block of West Sixth street, the second floor of a dilapidated two-story building was occupied by Shanghi Lou, who conducted a Chinese restaurant. A poorly illuminated sign over the sidewalk displayed the words "Chop Soy." Patrons here were mostly of the underworld or the occasional few whose curiosity aroused them to the point of making a visit.

As a contrast to the above we now have at Sixth and Walnut (in the heart of the city) one of the most modern Chop Soy houses in the country. It also happens that the proprietor is the same Shanghi Lou, who employs Wong Yie as manager. Aroused by both curiosity and hunger I have several times dined with Wong Yie. I have never seen this place overly crowded, but always a gradual coming and going of patrons who seem to have little regard for regular eating hours. Most of them seem to be somewhat overcome by the very noticeable change in the atmosphere from that of the ordinary American restaurant. About 40 small tables, which accommodate two couples, and perhaps a dozen for party or family uses are spotted over the spacious floor, which is equally as large as the average ballroom. The furniture is of the very best mahogany, all of the tables being finished with heavy glass tops. Japanese shades decorate the light fixtures and all other decorations are either of Japanese or Chinese design, which are not extremely elaborate but very tastefully arranged. Upon being seated a Chinese waiter is immediately at your service. Unless you are familiar with the bill of fare considerable time will be taken up selecting something which no doubt you will be unable to eat after it is served. Chow mein, Yoco mein, Warmein, Chicken Foo Yong or plain Chop Suey may all appear the same on the bill of fare to one on their initial visit, but after you have been there several times, in fact often enough to call your favorite waiter by his first name, and have mastered the art of giving your order properly, you will have discovered many an appetizing dish and strenuous effort, on your part, will be required to prevent your abandoning your favorite dining place and becoming a regular with Wong Yie.

A few steps around the corner, on Vine street in the 600 block, is the new "New Era Cafe," which is strictly American in every respect and under the same management as "The Hub" on Fifth street. Here they cater to the hurried wants of Vine Street's traffic. A hot sandwich, a cut of pie and coffee eaten on the mahogany while resting your foot on the old familiar brass rail, seems to be the proper thing for the noon lunch these days. I have noticed at night that this is the best lighted business house of any kind that I have ever seen. They were more than generous with the one-light units when the place was remodeled and it would be time well spent if some of our so-called "lighting engi-

neers" would visit this spot any evening, for I know they could pick up valuable data on illumination.

Every block in Cincinnati has its unsolved mystery. That this applies to the extreme west end as well as the city proper, was brought recently to my attention. On Stories Street, in the 2100 square, at a regular hour, about 2 a. m., there has been heard heart-rending wails emitting from a certain dwelling. This program usually lasts about an hour, being interrupted only by an occasional male voice, very gruff and profane. For some time this mysterious occurrence was repeated nightly, until finally, determined to ascertain what the real trouble was, the West End Welfare Association took the matter under advisement. Upon very close investigation it was discovered that a new arrival at the home of Lou Groene had no regard whatever for the midnight closing law. The gruff, profane voice proved to be a substitute which Groene was using for a pacifier as he walks back and forth between bedroom and kitchen. What we thought would be another of Cincinnati's unsolved mysteries has been brought to light to everybody's satisfaction.

Fraternally yours,

E. I.

L. U. NO. 218, SHARON, PA.

Editor:

Rip Van Winkle slept for twenty years, so did L. U. No. 218. Rip Van Winkle awoke and so did L. U. No. 218, and we awoke to the great cause of organized labor, realizing that we belong in that class. We immediately decided to join in the fight for that cause; so keep your eyes open, brothers, and watch each month for a letter in the Worker, as we have decided to quit the tug-of-war and join the class of progressive workers, meaning that we put our shoulders to the wheel and push onward.

On the night of our resurrection we passed some very good resolutions as you will see by reading our letter in the Our first resolution is one of WORKER. old standing. We went on record at our last meeting night to carry out the resolution of cooperation, the meaning of which so few of us seem to understand. We resolved to send a committee to all our nearby brother locals to get good cooperation with them, hoping that by doing this we will be able to get a better understanding of each other, also to work together for the betterment of our locals and grand office. We believe that we are too much like strangers to one another. So we have decided to get acquainted with the entire membership of the I. B. E. W., and we ask all locals to do the same, as we believe this will be a great step forward. Stop, No. 1; don't criticize your grand office officers. Stop No. 2; don't criticize your local officers, but dig in and give them every aid

that is possible, and by so doing you will be lending a great hand in cooperation. Visit one another and get acquainted. Visit every Local that you get a chance to visit. Attend every meeting night.

Now, brothers, if you will work carefully and conscientiously along these lines there is nothing that can stop our progress.

Our scale of wages is not what we would like it to be, although our conditions are fairly good and we are managing to keep busy, at least for a while. Our job with the P. & O. Electric Company is signed up and we are hitting the ball one hundred per cent but we are not satisfied with our jobs, so we are going after all who work in our jurisdiction, including all electrical workers.

We are sorry to say that we have had what we call some very bad luck in the ranks of our inside brothers, as we have just a few of the inside craft left with us. But we are glad to say those who are left are good, hard steel; not soft drawn copper.

In our next letter we will enlighten the brothers a little more on this subject and if our letter misses the waste basket and none of the brothers laugh themselves to death after reading this, we will try it again.

If any of you worthy brothers happen to tramp down this way and you think you can put up with what we do, we will do what we can for you. But remember that this job is signed up.

Fraternally, "Two Jacks."

L. U. NO. 297, EMPORIA, KANS.

Editor:

Not being a professional "safe breaker," but having the job of press secretary wished on me, will endeavor to break into the correspondence columns of the WORKER with the latest dope on the "infant" Local No. 297, Emporia, Kan.

With the aid and untiring efforts of Bro. H. S. O'Neill we have at last become a functioning organization and have made some little "arc" in the eyes of the other labor organizations of this city.

We were officially organized October 1. The following officers were elected; also membership and addresses:

L. E. Asborn, president and trustee, 418 West.

W. R. Glick, vice president and trustee, 521 East.

L. M. Henderson, recording secretary and press secretary, 12 So. Const.

H. T. Pickett, financial secretary and press agent, 332 Const.

R. T. Maddock, treasurer and second inspector, 101 Mechanic.

John Hammer, first inspector, 706 East street.

G. D. Kirkpatrick, foreman, 228 Cotton-wood.

Harold Peterson, Emporia, Kan.

C. A. Henderson, 12 So. Constitution.

James C. Files, Lawrence, Kan., 941 Vermont

Glen C. Curtis, Dunlop, Kan., new mem-

As yet we have drawn up no wage scale, but are working on same, as well as an ordinance for city inspection.

We are now out after all the "strays" that would not line up at first, and each member was given an application blank and assigned a "victim," in other words, we are putting on a "get-'em" campaign, and we'll "get-'em."

Work is not overly plentiful and we are out to make conditions up to the standard, but it takes time to ascertain what some term the inevitable, but by organization alone can the top of the ladder be reached.

We would like to hear from other locals and get copies of their inspection ordinances and working agreements.

In order not to overload this "circuit" will "dead end" the line here.

Fraternally yours.

L. M. Henderson, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 322, CASPER, WYO.

Editor:

I have taken the task of press secretary for Local No. 322, Casper. Will give you a few lines to let you know we have awakened in this locality. Bro. Fred Carr was elected financial secretary at our last regular meeting and we have all the confidence in the world that he will make the best this local has ever had. Brother Thompson was elected recording secretary. He is a true blue union man, as all of our officers are, and with the officers we have, we expect this Local will be heard from quite often. Our charter was opened for thirty days and at our last meeting we initiated eleven new members out of 16 applications. Boys, we put on one of our old time parties-beer, plenty of eats and good union-made cigars, with 28 or 30 members present. Something unheard of in this Local. Brother Jackson was with us for a week.

The snow is a foot or so deep and still snowing.

Work is holding up good with plenty of men working, some losing a day or two a

We hope to double our membership before spring, as in the oil fields there are

GALL STONES

Nature's home treatment for the cause. A method you should know about. Indigestion, Gas, Colic, Stomach trouble often caused by Gall-Troubles. AFTER TWO OPERATIONS and all resources of science and medicines failed me, I wont back to the country, to Nature, in a last effort to get well and there I met an unexpected friend who told me how to help myself right at home in Nature's way, and if you will write to me I'll tell you all about it FREE. Madeline E. Unger, Dept. 32, 5588 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

quite a number of electrical workers it is hard to get to.

Our best talk to prospective members is our insurance. I hope our international officers make it better, as I see by the report of both conventions, they are trying and we wish them all the success in the world. One other thing let us not forget—our national home. Our local saw fit to appoint me on the committee to work with the Colorado locals, to work out some ways and means of making it a reality. We would like to hear from some of the other press secretaries.

Casper is holding an election November 6 for city officer and we are hoping by the time the next WORKER comes out we can say it is assured we will have the office of city electrical inspector filled by one of our boys.

Yours fraternally,
WM. GARNETT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

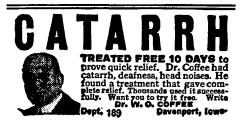
We had a very nice meeting Tuesday night. All of the boys showed the good old union spirit. That is what it takes to make a Local prosper. The Local saw fit to install a business agent I suppose you all know who were elected. Brothers Dunning and Rivers and the "pen pusher" were nominated. Brothers Dunning and Rivers declined and I got it all.

Things around here are not much, but all are working—that is the inside men. Brother Odom is out of work—I mean line work—but he is running a tourist camp on the two-notch road; so if any of the boys are traveling this way by auto don't forget to stop at his place. He is one of the best union men who ever carried a card in his pocket.

I was talking with an Insurance man the other morning. And the Governor of South Carolina was walking down the street. The Insurance man (Mr. Knight) introduced him to me. We talked for a short while and I was surprised to know how clever a Governor we had. Governor McLeod is a fine man. I don't mean to make a political issue out of my letter, but when I see a good man in office I can't help but let the Brothers have a little dope on him.

I was very glad to see a letter from Asheville, N. C., last month. They have a good "pen pusher." I enjoyed reading it and hope to see a letter from them this month.

Hello No. 188. How is Billy Sunday? Hope he set you boys to thinking.



When the State Federation holds a convention you ought to send delegates. I am not trying to rub it into you boys, but think you ought to attend these conventions. Also if your Local is not affiliated with the Federation of Labor that you will join at once. There is a lot of good to be learned there.

Well, Brothers, I will stop for this time hoping all good union men and their respectful families the best of health and the greatest success.

Respectfully submitted.

Fraternally yours,
MARION C. WHITE,

RION C. WHITE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 493, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local No. 493, Johnstown, Pa.

We are holding meetings every Tuesday evening with 100 per cent attendance. There is plenty of work. All shops are busy at the present time, mostly on house work. Some of the fellows are not looking for a very good winter. Here's hoping we have as much work this winter as last.

The steel mills are not working at present, which may mean a let-up in building operations.

For this winter we are planning a school along with the regular meetings. It will be on the code rules and general knowledge for the apprentices.

Fraternally yours,
E. M. ALLEN,
Press. Secretary.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

As Local Union No. 508 has not been heard from for some time through the columns of the WORKER, we think the time is ripe to let the membership-at-large know the true conditions.

On the 16th day of last July we consolidated both Locals in Savannah and are getting along fine, and we have the open shoppers up a tree and guessing. They are going into bankruptcy and closing their doors one after another.

Brothers, this is the beginning of the end. On the first day of April, 1921, the contractors, supported by the business interests of the town, instituted an open shop drive against the electricians, and the fight is still on. I am going to mention what they have accomplished by their foolish acts.

First. Along about 1921 there were five bank failures to begin with, which broke all past records for the city of Savannah. The citizens looked upon this as a great calamity that befell the city. In fact it was, because a great many laboring men lost all of their earnings deposited in these banks.

Second. Along about the same period in 1921 the Savannah Electric Company, controlled by the Stone and Webster interests went into the hands of a receiver, whereby

they applied to the Railroad Commission of the State to increase their street car fare from five cents to seven cents, which was another burden on the public. It was granted without a hitch, and what makes it more of a burden, the street car lines here are so short, really the five-cent fare was too much. Along about the time of this incident I was informed the Savannah Electric Company had to borrow money from their other interests to meet the monthly pay roll here.

Third. I will name the electrical firms and contractors who have closed their doors by bankruptcy, etc., since the open shop drive of 1921, and the fight is still on:

Trefzer Electric, failure in business. Boughn Electric, failure in business. Wrenn Electric, failure in business. Ridolf Electric, failure in business. Bell and Groover, sold out.

J. M. Electric Co., Electric Sales Co. and Hardy Electric Co.—these three firms were considered the largest firms here. They were closed by going into bankruptcy.

The shops that are still trying to do business are:

Bryant Electric Co., Byck Electric Co., Delta Electric Co., Frierson Electric Co., Cooledge Electric Co., Electric Construction Co., Downing Electric Co. All of these firms are very much unfair to us. From all reports they are hard hit, and just swapping dollars. The fight is still on.

Fourth. Our main thoroughfare, which is Broughton street from West Broad to East Broad street, a distance of about eleven blocks, there are sixty-two business houses vacant. All due to the open shop drive, and I am informed there are about 2,000 dwellings for rent in the city, with a population of about 90,000.

Brother electrical workers, I will include it was not the contractors who have prolonged such conditions as this. It was the men, the class of men we had in our ranks that were willing to do the bidding of the contractors to scab. Now I am going to give you the scabs' reward for their rash act here in Savannah, and the same applies everywhere. The scab has caused wages to be greatly reduced compared to all other sec-The contractor works them on a tions. weekly salary. Sundays, holidays, night or any other time without extra pay, 75 cents per hour, and \$35 a week is the best they can get out of it, and no regular employment at that. So they have created a condition even the scab can't tolerate. We learn they are sneaking out seeking better fields of employment to reap the benefit of those who made the sacrifice. I say shame on such a thing as this that calls himself a man, especially when he wants to ride in our wagon and not buy feed for the horses.

I mention all of this to show the necessity of organization, and keep organized for our own protection. If a handful of men by two and half years of determination, could accomplish what I have mentioned, what would have been the result if all of the men here had remained loyal to their obligations? We would have a prosperous city instead of one that is wrecked. Brothers; Local Union 503 is determined to fight this open shop proposition through to the bitter end, if it requires 50 years more. That is the way our membership feels about it.

Fraternally yours.

W. H. STRIPPY, Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor

It has been two months since I have written a letter, and I sure feel ashamed of it, but it could not be helped, as I have been very busy. But, anyway, I have thought of it several times—just let it slip by.

I am very glad to have the opportunity of writing this short letter at this time, to let the brothers know that the Florence Local is still growing. We have a nice membership and new members coming in every night we are in session. Saturday night last, there were three candidates taken in, and five applications balloted on, ready for Saturday. November 10.

In this district there is some building going on at present, although not like we would like to see. I think the people here are awaiting for Uncle Henry to drive down and say, "Get in the harness, boys, I am your friend." It sure would tickle us to see some one like that come around, for you know we don't want anything that the Alabama Power Company has their hands on; other words: we down here want to work for a 100 per cent American. You all know that the Alabama Power Company is an English corporation.

Now for the dam. We are going ahead at breakneck speed with this work. Believe me, boys, if you don't want to put, please don't come around. Bro. Jno. D. Sharp, general electrical foreman on the south side, and Bro. A. L. Simeral, general electrical foreman on the north side, are both "the best of men." But somehow I just like those kind of men. There is one thing I can say for them, they never bother their men. They lay out work for their foremen and you can bet your boots, when they return it is done, and done well.

On the dam, south side construction division No. 2, under Bro. J. D. Sharp's supervision, there are 17 electricians, 12 linemen and 14 electrical helpers engaged in the work of building this great Wilson dam, and on the north side something like this number are engaged at the same work. This working force is so well trained that, when the whistle blows you ought to see them move about. That is the kind of men the two general foremen keep.

Hoping this letter will reach every friend of Local No. 558 and with best wishes to every brother of the I. B. E. W.

PRESSMAN.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Well, I hope you received my October letter so the brothers will know No. 723 is not dead yet; just half.

Brother Fleming has a new Star "bronco" and he is going to take Brothers Offerle, Dawson and Hadley along on a hunting trip to "Ashley-Hudson," his home town. They are around picking up sacks, boxes and anything that will hold the game, as they say they are coming back loaded. Just about like Brother Lorraine's last fishing trip. He got eight bass and nailed all the heads on his garage at home and couldn't bring them down to the barn to show us. He also claimed to have caught a 16-pound pike and some person fishing up the river where he was offered him \$1 for the head either.

If Brother Darby reads this letter I want him to drop me a line.

Brother Deel is back from the convention and he brought me a nice souvenir—a Canadian nickel. He said clothes were so cheap that he brought back a new cap, a hair cut and a shave.

Brother Pickett is working at Garrett, Ind. He is the whole cheese—boss, driver, lineman, grunt and truck. He has quite a big job, as there are about seven poles in the town. So you can imagine how busy it keeps him.

I have given about all the news to be had for this month, but hope to have a big, juicy letter in next month for Brother Tetlow's benefit.

Yours in unionism,

HARRY LOTZ, Press and Recording Sect.

CO-OPERATION

"Next to our trade union, one of the simplest and most effective means we have in hand of saving much more of this waste for the consumer as well as the producer is the cooperative movement," is the way the A. F. of L. convention, just concluded at Portland, Oregon, characterizes the great cooperative movement which today embraces 30,000,000 people throughout the world. "That which should naturally go to the relief of the great masses in better wages, shorter hours, and lower prices for the necessities of life is really utilized by syndicated capitalists for their own further enrichment and to bolster up and keep going a system that will ultimately, unless checked, lead to destruction", read the convention's resolution. "It lies in the hands of the workers and producers, agriculturally and industrially, to save the enormous criminal waste which is now adding to the cost of living, discomfort, and misery of the great burden-bearing masses".

Insurance is the next big field into which the A. F. of L. wants to expand the cooperative movement. "In the life insurance companies", the convention pointed out, "there is 50 billion dollars involved, eight billions of which amount is cash. Forty million policies are in force. These insurance companies are surrounded by state and national laws to such an extent that they don't fail. They furnish millions of dollars to the company owners and employment to a large army of agents whose sole duty is to sell insurance.

"An insurance company run under the Rochdale cooperative system would have to predicate its policy on the insurance laws and it could not fail. The enormous cost of maintaining the selling forces and the profits which now go to the private owners of these concerns could and would be turned back to the cooperators in the shape of dividends or to a reserve fund, the possibilities of which are unlimited."

The A. F. of L. maintains a Burcau of Cooperative Societies to carry on educational and informational work about the genuine cooperative movement. The All American Cooperative Commission, which has made an extensive investigation of cooperative insurance in European countries, has placed its research files at the disposal of the A. F. of L. Bureau in order to aid this important movement.

A Soldier of the Common Good

In other lands, in other days,
My fathers journeyed wide;
The West they sought by devious ways
Beyond Atlantic's tide.
From Caesar's legion some, perchance,
Jown smiling vales fled on,
To dwell in Gaul, till Gaul was France,
Beside the blue Garrone.

By Snowdon's summit, there in Wales;
By Lomond's craggy sides;
By Kiolens white, in Northland dales
Where crystal Shannon glides;
In shaggy highlands where the Main
'Amid shining peak is born;
In vine-clad fair Alsace-Lorraine
Beside the Matterhorn

My fathers dwelt. Their blood is mine;
Or tartan-clad 'mid snows,
Or by the storied "castled Rhine"
They wandered in sabots—
Helvetian, Norseman, Saxon, Gael,
Biscayan, Pict or Scot—
Wild kindred of the saga-tale
Of sea or mountain grot!

Oh, Pagan wildness in my veins
Lie still! No god is Thor;
In all the earth his power wanes
Despite the din of war.
As Israel forgot of yore
Osiris, Isis, Thoth
So let me forget upon this shore
The crudeness of the Goth.

Then—left behind be clannish spite
And wanton dreams of blood;
For me shall be the guiding light
Of world-wide brotherhood.
In chains of clique and clan and caste
Too long enthralled I've stood;
I break these bonds and rise at last
To serve the common good.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

The 17th Regular Convention directed that Resolutions No. 10 and 26 be published in the Journal for the general information of the membership.

Resolution No. 10

Whereas the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have not advocated, encouraged, recommended nor recognized Ladies' Auxiliaries of the Local Unions of our Brotherhood, and

Whereas during the big railroad strike of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, comprising all Electrical Workers employed on railroads, the wives and relatives of our strikers at many different points throughout the United States formed Ladies' Auxiliaries to our Locals which proved of untold value, and

Whereas while such organizations of Ladies' Auxiliaries were purely voluntary on the part of the participants, proved to be a very important factor in our fight for economic rights, during which period they made heroic sacrifices in defense of the principles for which our Brotherhood stands; therefore he it

Resolved, That we, the Delegates here assembled at the Seventeenth Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, heartily commend the wives and relatives of our members engaged in the big railroad strike, for their good work and heroic sacrifices made by them during that period; and be it further

Resolved, That our Brotherhood advocate, recommend, encourage and assist at all times the formation of Ladies' Auxiliaries to the Local Unions of the International Brotherhood: and be it further

Resolved, That while such auxiliaries will not come within the scope of the Constitutional laws of the I. B. E. W. the editor of our official publication be authorized to give publicity to such matters as will encourage such organization.

C. J. McGLogan, Delegate
 R. H. Woods, Rec. Secy.
 Local Union No. 902.

H. W. CORNETT, PresidentE. A. WOODWORTH, Rec. Secy.Local Union No. 443.

K. H. Boley, President.
PERCY GOULETTE, Rec. Secy.
Local Union No. 953.

W. A. LOBBEY, President. E. E. HORMAN, Rec. Secy. Local Union No. 113.

Resolution No. 26

Whereas the United States Government has guaranteed training and opportunities for gainful employment to those who sustained a vocational handicap through service in the military and naval forces of our country during the World War, and

Whereas the United States Veterans' Bureau, as an agent of the Government and of the people, is specifically charged with the duty of training and aiding such disabled men to qualify for return to our economic life which is compatible with their disabilities and most promising to their future success; and

Whereas many of those who served us at such great physical cost have been and are being trained in the various branches of the electrical trade represented in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, therefore, be it

Resolved, That recognizing and being anxious to fulfill our duty as American citizens, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in convention assembled, individually and as a body welcome an opportunity to assist our Government to complete its contract with the disabled; and be it further

Resolved, That the disabled ex-service men, entitled to vocational training under the direction of the United States Veterans' Bureau, shall be given special consideration and privileges in pursuing the prescribed courses of training objective, and that apprenticeship regulations shall not operate to prevent the entrance of such worthy men into courses of special instruction, and entrance into local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as journeymen members after having completed successfully the prescribed course and termed as rehabilitated by the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Resolved, That affiliated local unions be requested to appoint committees which will upon request meet with the local representatives of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau for the purpose of assisting in the placing of such men in shop training and securing employment opportunity for those men who have completed successfully a prescribed course and become qualified through training under the supervision of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be published in the official Journal, also a copy sent to the Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau at Washington, D. C.

GEORGE E. CAPELLE, 103.
P. F. SULLIVAN, 134.
ALBERT HUTLOFF, No. 52.
CHAS. M. PAULSEN, 134.
JOHN J. REGAN, 103.
JOHN H. RUDGE, 717.
MARTIN T. JOYCE, 103.
G. ROBERTSHAW, 588.
GUS E. BRISSMAN, 110.
HERBERT BENNETT, 402.
A. VIGNEUX, 7.
J. T. FENNELL, 103.
C. D. KEAVENEY, 622.
R. N. MARGINOT, 103.



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF OCTOBER



L. U. Numi	BERS	L. U.	Num	BERS	L. U.	NUMI	EES
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2451497 314570 4525121	15617	89	166648	166656	205	80917	80942
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27453509	453521 504390	124	474301	474774 524550	239	352733	352746
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58220676	220846	163 163	30661 293251	30750 293305	288	226782	$\frac{226814}{34121}$
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$626554 \\ 30000$	172 173 175 176	77213 859566	77263 853577	296	497604	497612
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71866237		184	295349	295359	308	300001	371496 800015
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	518163	196	463065 368168	$\frac{463151}{368190}$	325 326	587775 119069	587800 119088
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L. U.	Numi	BERS	L. U.	Numi	BERS	L. U.	Nume	BERS
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332	509203	141424 509283	506	95058	95061	696	557591	620570 557625
337	429712	$\begin{array}{c} 429721 \\ 45138 \end{array}$	508 513	852256 354361	352267 354370	701	381799 52330	381800 52361
338 339 340	-522344	522351	514	225211	225370	702	206924	207000
340	268776	268822 926899	515 520		367235	702	50055 1 2359 3 8	500612 235990
341 342	372301	372311	521	29961	29970	704	63841 282661	63858
343	353602	353610 60415	521 522 527	316438 360441	316489 360468	706	$_{282661} $	282670 306986
344 345	827490	827506	528 531	503815	503838	710	287668 368809	287693
346 348	_ 902773	902780 332780	531 532	361821 742189	$\frac{361827}{742249}$	711	$\begin{array}{r}368809 \\288371 \end{array}$	368898 288840
349	360981	361076	533	537474	742249 537481	715	37902 282771	37930
352	137766 360622	137794 360650	535 5 3 6	291350	$285044 \\ 291417$	716	282771 79102	282940 79166
354	299418	299424	537	286558	286566	719	79102 351932	351971
358 361	224149	224168 633376	539 544	88218	907696	722	435542 357635	435543 357642
364	331001	331020	556 557 558	90807	90812 317249	1 723	241035	241080
367 372	78351 -574871	78377 574919	558	317239	220330	731	14371 53581	14395 53589
375	515754	515813	96U	500821	500883	732	466437	466456
376 379	364826	302940 364831	561 563 564	20527	544154 20529	735	$\begin{array}{r}323626 \\554425 \end{array}$	323696 554438
282	358277	358316	564	519147	519166 115355	738	563043	563062
384	89788 624317	89806 624342	567 569		527191	741	57066 428227	428233
383 384 385	49071	49072	570 573	505565	505568 354630	743	765529	765541
390	314630	374642 134641	574	371948	371977	752	621246 455051	621249 455053
392	294055	294169	575 578	530521 250445	530540 359534	754	455051 251014	251032
393 394	388678	731241 388687	981	298531	298570	756	351441 437086	351443 437154
396	543329	543345 320416	583 584	526149	$526170 \\ 258693$		$_{633815}$	633824
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401	251103	251117 292143	587 587	597721 373201	$597750 \\ 373203$	763	72588 385201	72600
402	140477	140501	591	83428	83470	767	62779	385213 62793
408 411	33604	33695 392144	592 593	363028 263004	363034	770	62019 330061	62046 330067
413	280669	280706	594	264857	264867	774	472913	472945
414	614571 310677	614576 310694	595 596	234087 52126	234264 52137	776	390404 271098	390420 271192
416	666937	666952	601	93344	93388	795	234832	234844
417	367556 259764	367616 259804	608 609	456238 491780	456240 491790	796 797	217988 617051	217994 617960
420	85232	85236	610	614035	614042	802	732289	732300
422	404325 605026	404326 605036	611 613		$646310 \\ 546461$	803	331527 989750	331535 989 7 54
424 426	_354628	354637	617	548834	548850	808	846587	846600
426	484341	484350 386102	617 619	426948	$619805 \\ 426954$	812	359743 550057	359 765
427	384915	384932	620 622	473360	473372 584388	817	550057 536621	536718
428	816461	616470 383730	623	142314	142325	834	924774 106831	$\begin{array}{c} 924777 \\ 106836 \end{array}$
432	672178	672187	625 627	543141	543146 251978	838	501454	501485
434	566970	601162 567000	628 630	405099	201010	840	840519 524619	840526 524629
436	416824	416826 307731	630 631	353131	353137 324722	842	131047 369897	$131052 \\ 369904$
439	833610	833626	631	556051	556060	854	198267	198279
440	-659386	659388 76344	635 636	-217153	$\frac{217199}{617778}$	855 856	851966 53346	851980 53360
443	351020	351031	638	383488	383524	857	53346 586942	586949
456 457	94739 759495	94757 759500	641 642	384628 577151	384680 577216	862 863	$_{612396}$	$325026 \\ 612412$
458	9385	9419	646	820171	820177	864	400733	400764
461	$-175701 \\ -47526$	175720 47535	648 649	573566	394369 573591	865	32035 219410	$32086 \\ 219414$
462	_265759	265802	653	294591	294598	868	480526	480746
466	311634	311742 515613	655 659	887393	689467 887400	870	$_{}$ 53025 $_{}$ 127061	53079 127098
468	295647	295672	659	455621	$455635 \\ 44047$	873	279666	279703
470 473	225393	56206 225395	660 661 663	296107	296118	886	62557 75917	$62585 \\ 75919$
474 475	38811	38851 371730	663 664	342895 56506	$342912 \\ 56521$	890	72112 660183	72121 660190
479 481	49342	49351	666	558621	558722	892	305369	305380
481	$_{-218834}^{-218834}$	219000 629573	668 670	26484 805584	26499 805590	902	362554 286005	362602 286013
483	-518507	518523	675	199787	199900	910	177466	177480
485 488	502176 542551	502224 542610	677 679	372514 54693	372531 54707	912 914	86764 67098	$86827 \\ 67125$
490	80429	80435	680	606521	606526	918	603430	603441
493	296367 58161	$296418 \\ 58185$	681 685	795021 47959	795053 47980	931 938	$_{862185}$	862188 113538
493 500	382501	382546 81600	686	78126	78152	944	519369	519414
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103	958	_594912	594917	849-3698	95-896.	532—742212.	218, 232, 235,
972	963	742427				535285006.	
1018				8916601	82.	557317235.	
958				9983036	<u>97</u> -700,	-569-527108	179.
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10.5	1008	163774		18 - 2635	47.	723 - 241067.	
10.5	1012	_416803		20-5106	38, 748, 750, 803.	76762701.	
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1025	1021	73903		34 4015	50 161 29200	760	(40, (40-148,
1029	1025	578653		46-5028	30		081.
1037	1029	291467				1 - 868 - 480661.	
1047	1037	581621	581700	65 - 4815	20, 527, 542.	869-53059,	062, 075-076.
1047	1042	364216		73 - 1675	35.	873-279698.	
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1091	1054	384301		90	617. 0.4	1144524104.	
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1091	1072	_699708		108-3928	10. 814. 838.		
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PUBLIC HEALTH OR PRIVATE PROFITS-WHICH?

Four Brooklyn stores of one of the largest American chain store concerns were fined recently for selling putrid canned shrimps.

Three million people in America are made ill every year by impure food, says Alfred McCann, great food expert of New York. Why?

Because there is a profit in spoiled food. Government inspectors attempt to protect the public health. But they cannot inspect all articles of food or even all stores. No one knows how many other spoiled goods sold by the great chain grocery stores never reach the attention of the government inspectors. Absolute protection of the public

health is impossible as long as the distribution of spoiled goods is a profit-making business.

Cooperative manufacturing and marketing places public health above profits. Men do not adulterate what they feed their own children. Retail selling of everyday necessities in Great Britain is almost entirely in the hands of organized cooperators. Last year their wholesale cooperative society did a business of \$100,000,000. Thirty million heads of families throughout the world now secure the necessities of life through their own cooperative organizations,

(1) Lineman.(i) Insidemen.(m) Mixed.

(t) Trimmers.(c) Craneman.(c.s.) Cable splicers.

(f) Fixture Hangers.(mt.) Maintenance.(s) Shopmen.

(p) Powerhouse men. (t.o.) Telephone. (r.r.) Railroad Men. (b.o.) Bridge Operators. (st) Studio

(p.o.) Picture Operators.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC	, AND	ADDRESS	FIN.	SEC. ANI	ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
								3001 Olive St.; 2d 4th Fridays.
(1) 2 (1) 3 (m) 4 (1) 5 (1) 6 (1) 7 (1) 8 8a	St. Louis, Mo. New York, N. Y. New Orleans, La. Pittsburgh, Pa. San Francisco Springfield, Mass. Toledo, O. Boston, Mass.	Ed. O'Keefe John Goodb W. Graham, Monte Getz, H. P. Briga W. T. Kav. W. C. Tracy	o, 3000 ody, 130 308 S. 607 Bi erts, 200 anaugh, 3207 C. Reilly, Mass	Easton Ave E. 16th St. Cortez St gelow Blvd Guerrero St. 221 Summer ambridge Ave. 34 Hecla St.,	Dan Kn Chas. J. H. Herk Wm. G. J. H. C W. J. K Chas. C. Emily R	Reed, 130 Reed, 130 kinderkin, Shord, 607 lover, 200 kenefick, 21 Potts, 10 Coleman	Easton Ave E. 16th St 3033 Chippewa 7 Bigelow Blvd. Guerrero St Sanford St 55 Orchard St., 1192 Boylston III, Mass.	3000 Easton Ave.; Frl. 245 E 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m. 822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed. 822 Union St.; 2d, 2th Wed. 807 Bigelow Blvd.; Every Frl. Building Trades Temple; Every Wed. 19 Sanford St.; Every Mon. Labor Hall; Every Mon. 3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 10 (m) 12 (m) 13	Butler, Pa. Pueblo, Colo. Dover, N. J.	R. F. Knitt H. J. Hutt, Archibald B ton, N. J	le, 144 Box 70 oyne, B	N. Main St ox 278, Whar-	R. E. F Ed. Car Russell	orsythe, 3 dson, Box Pope, 17	17 Elm St 70 West Blackwell	2901 Monroe StUn'td Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th TuesLabor Temple; Every ThursLabor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1) 14	Pittsburgh, Pa	E. L. Huey, N. S.	130 C	arrington Ave.	L. W.	McClenaha	in, 3rd Floor, Federal St.	McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri.
(1) 15 (1) 16 (1) 17 (1) 18	Jersey City, N. J Evansville, Ind Detroit, Mich Los Angeles, Calif	R. A. McDor Frank Smit Wm. McMal F. Bartholo 34th	nald, 87 h, 1506 hon, 274 mew, 28	Palisade Ave, W. Delaware I E. High St. 26 West Ave,	A. M. B E. E. H Wm. Fr F. Bartl	Baxter, 532 loskinson, est, 274 E holomew,	Mercer St	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. McGeah Bldg 1st Fri. 583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues. 3151/6 S. 1st St.; Every Sun. 274 E. High St.; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; Thurs. Central Opera House; Every Friday.
	This is delable. De	John G Fo	reall 69	G 90+1 G+	TT Min	HOUR ISIAI	101, 14. I.	McDownett Halls let 0-1 Fields
(i) 22 (i) 26	Omaha, Nebr. Washington, D. C	Camden, Sidney Slave Wm. F. Kel Bldg., 10t	n, 1101 ly, Roon h and	No. 18th St a 60, Hutchins D Sts. N. W.	Gus La B. A. O Bldg	wson, 411 'Leary, Ro 10th and	1 N. 17th St. om 60, Hutchins D Sts., N. W.	Labor Temple; Tues. Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(1) 27 (i) 28 (1) 29 (1) 30	Baltimore, Md Baltimore, Md Trenton, N. J Erie, Pa	J. Shipley, S. E. Young G. A. Hold Frank Berg.	535 E. , 1118 I en, 2918 819 E.	23d St No. Bond St 5 Pine Ave 3d St	T. Evere T. J. Fa Fred Ro Jas. W.	tt, 304 Co agen, 1222 ose, 105 Pa Pusey, 140	St. Paul St rkinson Ave E. 12th St	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues. 1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday. Broad and Front Sts.; 1st. 3d Thurs. C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades Union Hall; 1st. 3d Thurs.
(m) 32 (m) 33 (1) 34 (i) 35 (m) 36	Lima, Ohio New Castle, Pa Peoria, Ill. Hartford, Conn. Sacramento, Calif.	V. H. Effing H. P. Callal Wm. Burns, Walt G. Cr E. J. Berri	er, 533 I nan, 122 207 Cl amer, 10 gan, B	E. Franklin St. Cochran Way lark St. 04 Asylum St. 0x 38, Labor	S. M. L. J. P. M. I. V. Yo Chas. H. W. E. S	leidy, 558 ferrilees, 86 oung, 1231 L. Hall, 1 Streepy, 825	Hazel Ave 13 Young St Seneca Place 04 Asylum St. 15½ Eye St	Labor Temple; Tues. Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs. 1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday. 1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday. Broad and Front Sts.; 1st. 3d Thurs. C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades Union Hall; 1st. 3d Thurs. 210½ S. Main St.; 1st. 3rd Mon. S. N. Mill St.; Every Fri. Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Wed. 104 Asylum St.; Every Fri. Labor Temple; 1st., 3rd Thurs.
(m) 37 (i) 38	New Britain, Conn Cleveland, Ohio	Temple. Louis Allen, John H. Fi	Box 4	95 2536 Euclid	Thos. F.	. Stanton, Fodd, 2536	61 Garden St Euclid Ave.	Eagles' Hall, 1st, 3rd Thurs, Labor Temple; Every Tues,
(1)39 (st) 40	Hollywood, Calif	Roy Focht,	1929 S	oresidale Ave. an Pedro St.,	Bert Sut E. Meis	herland, 3	519 W. 41st St. No. Normandie	6412 Hollywood Blvd.; Every Thurs.
(i) 41 (l) 42 (i) 43 (m) 44	Buffalo, N. Y	R. Leff, 32: R. Brigham P. J. Ceris, F. Miller, 1	2 Rhode , 1225 P. O. 192 E.	Miller St. Box 416 Main St	G. C. K. W. T. T. Kea! W. A.	Ing. 460 O Gardiner, ing, P. O. Buckmaste	1025 Mohawl Box 416 r, 306 Parsells	. 270 Broadway; Tues. Sl Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Frl. . 149 James St.; Frl. B Fraternal Bldg., 2d, 4th Fridays.
(1) 45	Buffalo, N. Y	John Alliso	n, 85	Central Ave.,	James I	R. Davisor	a, 254 Rodney	48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)46	Seattle, Wash,	H. E. Laugi	ilin, Ro	om 317. Labor	Frank T	fustin, Ko	om 317, Laboi	r 100m 10, Labor Temple: Wed.
(1) 47 (1) 48 50	Sioux City, Ia Portland, Ore Oakland, Calif	J. E. Johnso Chas Fahrer	n, Box akrog, I	abor Temple	H. L. R F. C. R Geo. Wa	ludy, Box leam, 1251 igner, 1110 out, Calif	E. 17th St., Ranleigh Way,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Hall "F," Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. 400 No. Jefferson; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(1)51	Peoria, Ill	T. Burns, 2 Peoria T	06 No.	Main St., E.	Fred V.	Klooz, 31	6 Pope St.,	400 No. Jefferson; 2nd and 4th Thurs.
(1) 52	Newark, N. J	Harry Steve	nson, 2	96 S. Orange	Edw. A.	Schroeder	, 262 Wash. St.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(1) 53	Kansas City, Mo	E. J. Phir Kansas C	opin, 6: lity, Ka	23 Ohio St., ans.	Chas. C	O. Cotton,	. 3526 Flora	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
								.'527 1-2 W. Broad St.; 2d Tues.
(m) 55- (1) 56 (1) 57 (1) 58 (1) 59 (1) 60 (1) 62	Des Moines, Ia	G. Cook, 336 A. M. Schie J. J. McAfe F. K. Harri W. H. Melto Frank M. H. Benj. B. M. land Ave.	00 2d S k. 1111 se, 415 s. 55 A on, Labo owry, 10 cQueen,	t	Ike John E. N. F W. E. F F. K. I W. L. K Wm. Ca	ason, 1353 ails, 1109 ellows, 603 Harris, 55 Kelsey, Lab nze, Route	Sheridan Ave. E. 30th St. I. So. 6th St. E. Adelaide St. or Temple "D," Box 389	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues. 17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed. 1Labor Temple; every Thursday. 55 Adelaide St.; Tues. 1Lahor Temple; Every Mon. Trade Council Hall; Every Wed. 223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 63 · (w) 64 (1) 65 (m) 66 (m) 67 (1) 68 (1) 69 (1) 71 (1) 72 (1) 73	Warren, Pa. Youngstown, Ohio- Butte, Mont. Houston, Tex. Onliney, III. Denver, Colo. Dallas, Tex. Columbus, Ohio. Waro, Tex. Spokane, Wash.	F. M. Schea Bert Walsh, Clem Burka H. Gutzwill Warren Har Jack Flatte J. L. Walke E. A. Noice T. S. Cox, J. J. Kline,	ffer, 207 Box 1 rd, 2402 er, 1201 tzele, 8 y. 149 er, P. 6 P. O. Box 814 E. 914	Jackson Ave. 95 So. Main St. Capitol Ave. 01 Adams St. Meade St. D. Box 827 Box 1082 Erwina	A. A. K Leo Wit W. C. I W. P. E B. J. Fl F. J. K T. D. Be R. W. M Claude I W. A.	Keller, 116 tt, P. O. Medhurst, Boger, P. (otkoetter, Telly, 3112 etts, P. O. Hichael, Bo Doyle, P (Grow, 520	Main Ave	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues. 17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed, Labor Temple; every Thursday, 55 Adelaide St; Tues, Labor Temple; Every Mon. Trade Council Hall; Every Wed. 223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Resh Hall; Tues. 25 West Granite St; Every Fri. Labor Temple: Every Wed., 8 p. m. Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. 1737 Champa St.; Every Mon. Labor Temple; Every Mon. Labor Temple; Every Mon. Labor Temple; Every Mon. Labor Temple; Every Mon. Labor Hall; 3th, St.; every Wed. Labor Hall; 4th Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Frl.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC.	SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	FIN.	SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	MEETING	PLACE	AND DA	\TE
(rr) 7 4	Danville, Ill.	Leslie	Cunnin	gham,	, 722 Bryan	w.s.	Weaver	, 303	N. Alexander	199½ E. Mair	St.; 2d	, 4th Wes	1.
(1) 75	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	Ave. Lesiio W	atson,	417 1	Highland St.	St. Chas. A	Anderso	n, 143	2 Wilcox Park	Trades and La	bor Hall	; Fri.	
(1)76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J.	Newto	n, La	abor Temple	Drive , E. W.		ımson,	Labor Tem-	Labor Temple,	1151 1-	2 Broadw	ay; 1st,
(cs) 78	Tacoma, Wash Cleveland, Ohio Syracuse, N. Y	J. S. Quint	Sheldo y Ave.	n, S	uite 3, 590	2 Leo A. Ave.,	Conn N. E.	ers, 14	lulu Castallia	Dunlaveys Hal	i, 2d, 4tl	Mon.	
(m)80	Norfolk, Va.	Ray Sw			_ 	_ T. J. (inter.	346 41	st St	TOOWN	II · Wad		
(i)82		J. W. 1	Howell,	R. 1	R. No. 1	Robt, 1	Brown,	209 E	Pease Ave.,	Labor Temple	Every	Mon.	
(1)83	Los Angeles, Calif.	C. J. G	eishush	, 540	Maple Ave	- R. 'C.	Cullier.	540 2	Maple Ave	Labor Temple;	Every V	Ved.	
	Los Angeles, Calif Atlanta, Ga. Schenectady, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y. Newark, Ohio												
(m)88 (m)89	Chillicothe, Ohio Crawfordsville, Ind New Haven, Conn	Cliff Mo	ortimer	, 430	Western Ave	St C. B. W. V.	Maddo Symm	x, 98 1 es, Bo	Maple Avex 82	Tues. Trades and La Rm. 13. K.	bor Hall	; 2d, 4th	Tues.
(1)90	New Haven, Conn				Church St.	. H. Wy	att, 21	5 Mea	dow St	Wash.; 1st, 215 Meadow S	3d Thur	s. d Tues.	
(m)98	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Howard	Roush	, 504	1st Ave., Sta	- Arthur	Czech,	336 W	7. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg. :	1st, 3d F	ri.	
(m) 94 (m) 95 (m) 96 (i) 98	Kewanee, Ill. Joplin, Mo. Worcester, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa.	Otto We N. Gral J. A. L. J. S. M	est, 10: nam, 7 ynch, 1 leade,	22 Roc 13 Mc 62 Ma 1807 S	ckwell St offett Ave dison St Spring Garde	O. G. W. E. Jas. R. B. W. S.	Smith, Hough ice, 62 . God len St.	852 I 1, 2222 Madis shall,	Pine St. 2 Connor Ave. 50H St. 1807 Spring	1022 Rockwell Labor Temple Labor Temple 1807 Spring	St.; 2d, ; 1st, 3d ; 1st, 3d Garden	4th Fri. Fri. Mon. St.; Ever	y Tues.
(1) 99 (1) 100 (1) 101	Providence, R. I Fresno, Calif Cincinnati, Ohio	C. F. S O. D. I Ben Llo	mith, Fincher yd, 51 Obio	11 Ch r, 1917 21 Glo	estnut St Toulumme- be Ave., Nor	- Jas. B - O. D.	. Kenn Finche	edy, 13 r, 191	Chestnut St. Tuolumme 556 York St.	11 Chestnut S 1917 Toulumm 1313 Vine St.	t. ; Every e ; 1st, 3d : 1st, 3rd	Mon. Tues. Wed.	
(1) 102 (1) 103	Paterson, N. J Boston, Mass	Robt 6	ligler, R. She	401 E ehan,	lllison St 30 Faxon S	t J. T. I	npbeii, 'ennell	Worte Sceni	endyke, N. J. c Temple, No.	359 Van Hou Wells Memor	en St.; ; al Hall;	Every Frid Every V	iay. Ved.
(1) 104	Boston, Mass	H. W.	Shiver	rs, 10	Ashland St	., J. S.	Mahone	y, 14	Fairchild St.,	Paine Men B	dg. ; Thu	rs.	
(m) 106 (m) 107	Jamestown, N. Y Grand Rapids, Mich.	S. C. E Ellis C S. E	Keller, Tribbs,	804 V 1549	Vashington S Lake Drive	t. F. J.	Kruge Freiner,	r, 869 441 S	Spring St Storrs St. S. E.	Central Labor Trades and 1	Hall; Al abor Ha	ternate Mo ll; every	n. Tues.
(m) 108	Tampa, Fla.	H. L. I Tamp	Barrs, a Fla	303 M	lain St., We	st J. E.	Ellis,	Box 6	662	Ross and Neb	raska Av	e.; Fri.	
(1) 109	Rock Island, Ill				4 28th Ave	., A. Ası	olund,	807 29	th St	Industrial H	11; 4th	Mon.	
(i) 110 (i) 111 (i) 112	St. Paul, Minn Denver, Colo.	E. L. I Chas. C Wm. C son S	Juffy, Froves, asseldi t.	New I 2921 ne, 34	Labor Temple Vallejo 107 W. Jeffe	B. W. B. E. Wm.	Holmes Sutton Casseld St.	3, New 1317 ine, 3	Labor Temple 14th St 107 W. Jeffer	406 So. Fran 1737 Champa Labor Temple	klin St.; 1st, 3d ; 1st, 3d	1st, 3d 1 Thurs Mon.	Mon.
(m) 113 (m) 114 (i) 116	Colo. Springs, Colo. Fort Dodge, Ia	E. E. I Theo. V Chas. S	Normar Vorts, S Shyroc,	n, 720 540 4t 111	S. Tejon h Ave., No East 3d St	Herma H. S.	fackey n Brow Broiles	605 n, 835 i, 201	E. Willamette 9th Ave., So. Jennings Ave.	Rm. 312, Wo Labor Temple Musicians' Ha	olworth E 1st 3d 7 ll; Every	ldg.; Ever lues. Tues.	ry Fri.
(m) 117 (m) 119	Temple, Tex.	A. C. E	Iormuti Costall	h, 111	1 So. 2nd S	t. H. S.	Newla	, 323 nd, 50	6 S. 11th	Over Busy Bo	e; 1st, 3 e; 2nd,	d Wed. 4th Sun,	
(m) 120 (m) 122	Great Falls, Mont	Wm. A	. Rent	schler,	Box 385 02 E 41st S	E. L.	Buker,	Box 2921	385Ave	Painters' Hal	Every	Tues.	
(n) 124 (m) 125	Portland, Oreg.	D. B.	Sigler,	408	Labor Temp	e W. E.	Bates	408	Labor Temple	Labor Temple son; 2nd,	Hall 'J	,'' 4th an	d Jeffer-
(m) 127 (m) 129	Kenosha, Wis Elyria, Ohio	Ray The Fred B	ornton, rown,	432 P. O.	Florence St Box 335	Ray Ti	norutor	Simm	Florence St s. P. O. Box	German-Ameri Painters' Hall	ean Hall ; 2d, 4th	; 2nd, 4th Thurs.	Wed.
(1) 130	New Orleans, La	T. E. T	odd, 8	313 Ca	rondelet St.	H. M. Ave.	Mulle	er, 810	Henry Clay	822 Union St.	; Every	Fri.	
(m) 131 (i) 133	Kalamazoo, Mich Middletown, N. Y Chicago, Ill. La Crosse, Wis Birmingham, Ala Albany, N. Y Elmira, N. Y Schenectady, N. Y. Wheeling, W. Va Boston, Mass.	Ray Cu	Brown, llen, 1	201 1 17 Eas	N. West St.	R. W. J. Hei	Hughenig, 38	valli Walli	No. Rose St	Carpenters' H Gunther Bidg.	ill; 1st, ; 1st Thu	3d Mon.	
(f) 134 (m) 135	La Crosse, Wis.	R. A. I	Hill, 60	09 No.	. 10th St.	Theo.	Straus	s, 150 3, 526	N. 9th St	427 Jay St.;	1st, 3d	Tues.	
(i) 136 (m) 137	Albany, N. Y.	Leon Ir	eland,	606	3rd St.	Frank	Baffer Raffer	2212 ty, 254	Morton Ave.	130 Madison	Ave.: 3d	Tues,	
(m) 139 (i) 140	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A.	Boink	620	Smith St.	Chas.	Dickso	ak, 369 n, R.	F. D. No. 7	258 State St.	20, 4th	Wed.	
(to) 141 (to) 143	Boston, Mass.	Wm. F.	Scull Bldg	y, Rn	a. 1109, Tre-	Wm. (gen, 21 Glacker Bldg	. Roo	m 1109, Tre-	Room "B" T	emont B	ldg.; Fri.	
(i) 143 (i) 148	Decatur, Ill.	A. H. :	Morrow	7, 410	Hummel St.	. Ira Da . F. Gre	etsch.	272 Sta Box 43	ate St 31	. 221 Market St Carpenters' E	.; 2d, 4t [all. 260	h Mon. No. Wa	ter St.:
(rr) 148	Washington, D. C. Waukegan, Ill. San Francisco, Calif. Deer Lodge, Mont. South Bend, Ind. Davenport, Ia Okla, City, Okla. Fort Worth, Texas. Green Bay, Wis. Madison, Wis. Greenfield, Mass	G. W.	Bergl	ing, 4	114 10th St	., G. W.	Berglin	g, 414	10th St. S. E.	2nd, 4th F 414 10th St. 8	ri. 3. E.; 4ti	ı Fri.	
(1) 150	Waukegan, Ill	F. Wi	leox.	19 D	eerpath Ave	. w. F	. Vet	er. 4	01 McDaniel	218 Wash. St.	1st. 3d	Wed.	
(1) 151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hang	en, 24	Ram	sel St	Geo. I	nigh Platley,	112 V	vark, 111. Valencia St	Carpenters' H	all; Ever	Thurs.	
(rr) 152 (i) 153	South Bend, Ind.	Louis S	iteinhei hannoi	rger, l	нох 522 k Box 134	_ Otto D	ietl, B	вох эх 134.	(10	Labor Temple 124½ No. Mai	1st, 3d n St. : Ev	Fri. ery Thurs.	
(l) 154 (m) 155	Okla. City. Okla	R. R.	fillion.	n, 621 . 24 V	E. 12th St Vest 8th St	R. R.	Million Million	1111. 31 1. 21	W. 8th St	Carpenters' Ho	Hall; 2d ll; Tues.	, 4th Wed	1.
(1) 156 (m) 158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A.	still. I Meetz.	914 (Crooks St	JasC	erhard	1268	Crooks St	Musicians' Ha 213 N. Wash	11; 1st, 3: ; 2d, 4t	d Wed. h Tues.	
(m) 159 (i) 161	Greenfield, Mass	Jos. Sw	ielman atora.	. 113 79 31	So. Carrol! S d St., Turn	t, A. H. et Mauris	Nelson e P. I	i, 132: Roscoe,	Box 123, So.	Labor Hall;	Temple;	2d, 4th 7 i.	fhurs.
(rr) 162	Kansas City, Mo	Falls. H. W.	Eaton,	1212	Broadway	Deer Arthur	Total	1855, on, 4	314 Westport	Carmens' Hal	1; 2nd,	th Mon.	
(m) 163	Kansas City, Mo Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Harold nett	V. De St., K	mibler. Ingsto	35 So. Ber n. Pa.	Ave. 1- Brice St., King	McMil McMil Dorra ston,	as Cit lan, 8 nceton Pa.	y, Mans. 8 S. Benneti Post Office.	24 Simon Lo	ng Bldg.	: Every 7	Thurs.
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L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
	Jersey City. N. J.	Frank B. Meriam	Maxwell Bublitz 731 Hoffman	583 Summit Ave.: Fri.
(1) 166 (1) 169 (m) 172 (m) 173 (m) 176 (m) 176 (m) 177	Lincoln, Nebr	B. L. Rigger, Labor Temple	Place No. Bergen, N. J. P. Evans, Labor Temple	583 Summit Ave.; Frl. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. 1917 Tuolumne; 2d Tues. 17ade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(i) 179 (m) 180 (i) 181 (bo) 182	Vallejo, Calif. Utica, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.	W. A. Durnall, Home Acres Wesly Walsh, 7 Frederick St A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hillock Ave.	Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W. L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge E. C. Reed, 320 Farragut Ave Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd, Geo. McLaughlin, 307 No. Frank-	Norristown Cooperative Hall; 1st, 3d Tues, Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. 19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i) 183 (m) 184 (m) 185 (s-mt) 186 (m) 187	Lexington, Ky Galesburg, Ill Helena, Mont Gary, Ind Oshkosh, Wis Charleston, S. C	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave, Hugh Marry, 290 West 2d St Frank Lawrence, Box 32	M. Stitchen, 367 Rose St	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Richardson & Marry Elec. Co., 1st Mon. Fraternal Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Labor Temple: 1st. 3d Fri.
(m) 191 (i) 192	Everett, Wash. Pawtucket, R. I	O. Almvig, Labor Temple	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oakes Ave Andrew Thompson, 38 South St. F. C. Huse, 625 W. Herndon St.	Labor Temple; Every Mon. 21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Pointers' Hall: 2d 4th Thurs
(i) 194 (bo) 195 (l) 198 (i) 197	Shreveport, La. Milwaukee, Wis. Rockford, Ill. Bloomington, Ill.	L. T. Rogers, Box 740 Jos. B. Veit, 479 14th Ave S. Sassali, 787 N. 1st St Clarence Bolsfield, 1204 E. Wash- ington St.	H. C. Rogers, Box 740 Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night. 300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m. Machinists Bldg.; Every Frl. 308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m) 199 (m) 200 (m) 201 (c) 202	Oskaloosa, Iowa Anaconda, Mont Connersville, Ind Boston, Mass	Thomas Ree, Box 483Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St	J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave., W. Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th St C. A. Pearson, R. No. 1 John T. Danehy, 119 Evans St.,	Trades Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Mon. I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Frl. Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 205 (m) 206 (1) 207 (m) 209	Omaha, Nebr Jackson, Mich Stockton, Calif Logansport, Ind	J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl. R. Warner, P. O. Box 141 P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland	Frank Speed, 2761 Burt. St. E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave. A. S. Toland, Box 141 H. Whipple, 121 Humphrey St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 210	Atlantic City, N. J	R. L. Stafford, 3 East Seeds Ave.	Harry C. Holliday, 116 No. So.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(1) 211 (1) 212 (to) 213	Atlantic City, N. J Cincinnati, Ohio Vancouver, B. C	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave. W. B. Slater, 2790 Beekman St D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St	W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St. Arthur Liebenrood, 29 E. 12th St. E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St., W.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon. Ratterman's Hall; every Wed. 148 Cordova St. W.; Mon.
(rr) 214 (1) 215	Chicago, Ill. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave.	J. A. Cruise, 3221 Crystal St	4122 West Lake St.; 1st. 3d Fri. Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 217 (m) 218 (m) 219	Trenton, N. J Sharon, Pa. Ottawa, Ill.	J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St J. Billig, 520 Bell Ave Joe Maishofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St Walter C. Lindemann, 228½ W. Madison St.	Ribsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
•	į.	R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St.	Geo. Embrey, 569 Marview Ave.	
	Medicine Hat, Alta,	1	R. Towley Box 342	
	l .	Main St., Avon, Mass.	A. B. Spencer, 91 River St., W. Bridgewater, Mass.	·
	i		J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass.	!
• • •	ł	C. J. Maunsell 222 E. Euclid	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave	Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon., Norwich; 2nd Tues., Westerly, 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 227 (m) 229	Sapulpa, Okla York, Pa	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 981 H. W. Deardorff, 226 So. Rich-	H. E. Broome, Box 56 Geo. Small, 454 Prospect St	Labor Hall; 1st. 3d Sun. York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 230 (i) 231 (m) 232	Victoria, B. C Sioux City, Ia Kaukauna, Wis Newark, N. J.	F. Shapland, 88 Willington Ave. B. J. Gibbons, 2401 E. 8th St Wm. Reardon, 140 E. Tobacnols	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St	Labor Hall; Every Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Corcoran Hall; 1st 3d Tues.
(1) 235 (1) 236	Taunton, Mass Streator, Ill	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St Elmer C. Cate, 1010 N. Bloom-	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St. Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs. 306 E. Main St.; Alternate Wed.
(1) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y. Asheville, N. C.	H. A. Schmitz, 455 5th St.	C. Beckett, 749 Pierce Ave.	Orioles' Hall: 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 249 (m) 240 (i) 241 (i) 245 (m) 246 (s) 247	Muscatine, Iowa	Chas. G. Erdman, 123 W. Front H. C. Rose, 202 Center St	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St. L. J. Cullican, 313 Washington Oliver Myers, Labor Temple J. M. Wines, Box 700 Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia,	Labor Temple; 4th Wed. Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Cor. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; Every Tues. Over Georges Restaurant; Mon. Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday.
(m) 249 (1) 250 (t) 252	Orlando, Fla San Jose, Calif Ann Arbor, Mich St. Louis, Mo	C. J. Lantz, 508 N. Hughey St. S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St. Clifford Wood, 1103 Washington J. P. Lawler, 1918a, Rogen St.	W. P. Howell, Box 1267 S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St Ed. Hines 1211 White St	Labor Temple; Every Fri. Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 254 (m) 255	Ashland, Wis,	M. T. Northup, 6 Forest Rd S. J. Talaska, 2809 W. Santorn Ave.	Edward P. Carr, 31128 Morgan- ford Rd. J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St	258 State St.; 1st. 3d Mon. Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(m) 256 (1) 258	Fitchburg, Mass Providence, B. I	W. F. Chamberlain, 36 Rhoades	Harry L. Frye. 21 East St. Walter Barrows. 210 Bucklin St. Pawtucket, R. I. Roy Canney, Box 251	C. L. U. Hall, 1st, 3d Tues. 21 No. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC.	AND ADDRES	S FIN.	SEC. AND	ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr) 260	Baltimore, Md		********	Irwin 1	D. Hiestand,	506 Oakland	Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 262 (1) 263 (m) 265	Plainfield, N. J Dubuque, Iowa Lincoln, Nebr	Frank Pope, 7 tass. Meyers, R. H. Cruse,	73 Grandview Ave 520 Wilbur St 2311 Handolph	Russell Willian St. Oscar	Hann, 1315 A Koch, 2740 Schon, Lass	Murray Ave. Elm St.	Hallidica Trades Hall; 1st, 3st Tues, Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs, Labor Tengde; 1st, 5d Thurs, Labor Tengde; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; Last Sat, Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Electricians' Hall; Every Mon. 119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(1:266 (c)267	Sedalia, Mo. Schenectady, N. Y	Harry Inch, 1 A. V. Gould, H. F. Buzov.	301 S. Ohio St., 521 Chrisler A 98 Warner St.,	C. R. (Jarpenter, 71 Cain, Route	0 E. 4th St No. 6	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; Last Sat.
(i) 269 (m) 271	Trenton, N. J	B. T. Wilson	112 So. Broad St a, 339 N. Lawre	Jos. Po Ross W	wers, 112 S. C. Cuiles, Bo	Broad St x 458	Electricians' Hall; Every Mon. 119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 273	Clinton, Iowa Muskegon, Mich	Fay R. George W. E. Gerst	e, 209 Elm St. , 45 Jackson Si	R, C, Geo. H	Oelsen, 220 Ionjernoor, 8	Ash St.	Tri City File Bidg., 1st, 3sd Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 2st, 3d Thurs. Labor Trades Hall; 2st, 4th Wed. Red Men's Hall; 2st, 4th Wed. Labor Trades Hall; 2st, 4th Thurs. Bagles' Hall; 1st Wed. Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs. Room 3g, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m) 276 (1) 277	Superior, Wis. Wheeling, W. Va.	H. E. Tilton, H. Duckworth J. B. Ward	1920 Tower Ave Bridgeport, Ohi 317 West Main S	0 C. O. : 0 L. Em	Boswell, 242 nis, 41 38th	I John Ave	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 1506 Market St.; Every Thurs.
(rr) 279 (m) 281 (m) 285	Anderson, Ind.	Loren Read, Riley Quince,	322 Milton St., 423 W. 2d St.,	Ed. Ti	nompson, 191 Johnston, 51	6 Jefferson St.	Red Men's Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 286 (rr) 287	New Albany, Ind Ogden, Utah Waterloo Iowa	Ed. Smith, W. H. Mevis	2647 Monroe Av 1203 Randolph	St. W. H.	Webb, 314	Oak St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed. Eagles' Hall: Every Thurs
(m) 288 (m) 290	Bartlesville, Okla	Fred A. Smit Company.	h, Cassleberry El	ect. L. J.	Mosley, Kee	ner Elect. Co.	Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.: 1st and 3d Mon.
(m) 291 (i) 292	Beise, Idaho Minneapolis, Minn	D. E. Shore, L. H. Mahoo	225 So. 5th St d. Box 707	R. F. G. W. L. H.	Murphy, Box Alexander, Mahood, Box	225 S. 5th St. x 707	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs, 225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Public Library; 2d, 4th Thes. Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs, Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs, K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. 412 Commercial St., every Mon.
(n) 295 (m) 296	Little Rock, Ark Berlin, N. H	Ben A. Pears John Haywar	on, 1814 Maple of	St. F. H. g. Ora A	Beale, 421 V Keith, 163	West 3rd St 59 Main St 39 Constitution	Lahor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs, K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 297	Emporia, Kans	stitution Si	iderson, 12 So. C t. 1. 601 Pine St	w. s.	Young, 1302	Kentucky St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1)300 (m)301	Auburn, N. Y. Texarkana, Texas.	Ray Andrews T. A. Collin	, 10 Holley St is, 2209 Pecan	St., T. A.	kens, 50 Ası Collins, 22	en St. 09 Pecan St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Maccabees Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Monse Hall; Sat. Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Weil.
(m) 302 (m) 303	Martinez, Calif	G. H. Armst	rong, Box 574	C. J.	Campbell, 7 Dealy, 108	07 Los Junta: York St	Moose Hall; Sat. Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Wed.
(m) 304	Can. Greenville, Texas	F. W. Ander	son, Box 45	E. R. M. Br	Bradley, 340 aun, 1525 Te	06 Eutopia St	City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed Federation Hall; Every Mon. Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs. L. O. O. M. Hall; Thurs. 535 Collinsville Ave; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; Mon.
(m) 308 (m) 308	Cumberland, Md St. Petersburg, Fla	Harry C. Smi C. Hudson, I	th, 221 Columbia P. O. Box 522	St. John I	E. Resley, R. L. Hinson,	F. D. No. 1 P. O. Box 522	Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs. L. O. O. M. Hall; Thurs. 535 Collingilla Ara; France Thurs.
(m) 309 (m) 310	E. St. Louis, Ill Vancouver, B. C., Can.	L. Purdy, 37	54 Inverness St.	F. G.	Hurst, 3043	W. 43rd Ave	Labor Temple; Mon.
(rr)312 (m)313 (i)317	Spencer, N. C Wilmington, Del Huntington, W. Va.	A. T. Sweet, G. L. Brown R. B. Parson 3rd Ave.	Box 350 , 614 Pine St s, Apt. No. 13, 1	B. B. G. L. C. C.	Everhart, 16: Anderson, 8 Hoback, 632	18 N. Main St. 14 W. 7th St 6th St	Woodman Hall; 1st. 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Frl. 3rd Ave. & 8th St.; every Thurs.
(rr) 318 (m) 320	Knoxville, Tenn.	B. R. Acuff, O. L. Anderso	Fountain City, Ton., 705 State St.	enn. E. H. Edw. Earl	Turner, 305 Krainik, 121 Ganen 655	Caldwell Ave 0 Huron St Marguette St	319½ Gay St.; 4th Tues. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. 'Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m) 321 (m) 322 (m) 323	Casper, Wyo. W. P. Beach, Fla.	Fred J. Carr. A. B. McCor	1130 So. Spruce mick, 802 Sc. B	St. R. E. Stephe	Newton, 520 n L. Harmon	East 5th St. a, 306 Evernia	Labor Temple; Tues, Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m) 325	Binghamton, N. Y	Jas. Hasting	s. 35 Mitchell .	Ave. Edw.	B. Lee, Box	x 25, Johnson	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)326	Lawrence, Mass	Jos. Hutton,	42 Forest St	E. A.	Siccomiske	ey, arr Law-	Spanish American man; 2d Bri.
(m) 327	Pensacola, Fla	Wm. H. Davi	S, Box 25 38 East 4th St	Frank	W. Gallagh	er, 79 E. 8tl	Manhattan Hotel, Cor. Garden and Boy- len St.; 1st Tues, Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 329 (m) 332	Shreveport, La. Lawton, Okla.	G. H. Billaso J. B. Sanders	h, 1137 Leander 209 A St.	St G. H. R. F.	Billasch, 11: Hayter, 609 Stock 528	37 Leander St. Dearborn St.	Labor Hall, W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri, Majestic Bldg; 1st, 3d Thurs. Chamler of Commerce Bldg.; Tues. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1)332 (1)333	Portland, Me.	G. A. Morriso	on, 317 Deering	ve. M. E. Suite	Crossman, 8	35 Market St.,	Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)334 (m)335	Pittsburg, Kans Springfield, Mo	S. P. Armstr F. S. Leidy,	ong, 402 W. 7th 401 E. Commer	St. F. L.	McVickers, 5 Patterson, 40	05 E. 21st St. 01 E. Commer-	Labor Temple; Thurs. Service Elect. Co.; last Sat.
(m) 336	Manhattan, Kans	John B. Lu	nd, 1414 Faire	ild C. B.	Custer, 152	8 Poynty Ave.	
(rr) 337 (m) 338	Parsons, Kans Denison, Texas	E. G. McGint Jerry Gleason	nes, 1910 Stevens , 521 1-2 W. Ga	St. G. A. B. W. ard	Baldwin, 3 St.	99 W. Wood-	202 No. Central Ave.; 1st and 3rd Wed. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 339 (1) 340	Ft. Wm., Ont., Can. Sacramento, Calif	Wm. Huarlso	n, 223 Noral St., 709 9th St.	S C. Doi	nghty, 137 V Merwin, 233 Erickson 1	V. Francis St. 2 Castro Way. 24 E. Call St.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Mon. Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Trades & Labor Hall; Every Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 341 (m) 342 (m) 348	Middletown, Ohio Taft, Calif.	J. H. Kettela	ke, Box 573	Ambro: J. B.	se Watts, 6: Williams,	20 E. 3rd St. Box 573	Trades & Labor Hall; Every Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)344	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.		400 37 67 1	S. Mas	Idnásov 2	No Daunhin	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)345 (m)346	Fort Smith, Ark	St. D. Denny St. Joseph M. Bu	, 408 No. Claibe mbacher, 1905 Gr	Joseph	M. Bumbach	ner, 1905 Grand	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
	T	Ave.		G. Ho	bbs. Labor '	remple	Labor Temple; Every Fri. Labor Hall; 2d. 4th Wed. Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(1)010	Minini, Fia. Lancas	Miami Ave	, (15011, DID 1-D	50. [1±66. D	, Duves, Di	X (10	!
		f					115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Ave.; 1st & 2d Fri.
(iw) 354 356	Toronto, Ont., C Salt Lake City, Utah St. Marys, Pa	Geo. Haglund	l, Box 213	W. J. Henry	Giles, Box Dornish	913	Labor Temple: Wed.
(m) 358 (m) 361 (1) 364	Perth Amboy, N. J. Tonopah, Nev.	Willard Warr G R Dougla Jack Hedrick	ner, 336 Barclay SS. Box 217 , 1348 Crosby S	St. Victor L. S. C. E.	Peck, Box 6 Ingerson, 20 St.	Compton Ave. 35. 38 N. Winne-	Bldn. Trades Council Bms.; 2d, 4th Wed. Musician Hall; 1st Tues. Machinists Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)367	Easton, Pa.	J. E. Hurlbe	rt, 612 Belmont	St, H. J.	Stever, 722 V	Wolf St.	433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC.	SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	FIN	. SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1) 369 m) 371	Monessen, Pa	Н. М. В. С.	Rowlett Enlow	t, 1407 Bell	Catalpa St. evernon, Pa.	E. L. B. C.	Baxter, Enlow,	306 V Bellev	Vest Jefferson vernon, Pa	Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon. 3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1:
(m) 372 (m) 374 (m) 375	Boone, Iowa Augusta, Me Allentown, Pa	F. D. I Herbert James	Ridpath Dowe, C. Wag	4 Pagner,	16th St ge St l1 E. Adams	Geo. 8 Herma Wm. V	Smith, (n Meigs W. Deit	11 W. , 45 P z, Rou	earl St to No. 6	Labor Temple; Wed. Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues. Labor Temple: 1st. 3d Wed.
(m) 376 (m) 377	Princeton, Ind Lynn, Mass	K. W. E. L	Montgo Forres	mery, t, No.	327 W. State 1 Rhoades	D. M. F. A.	Stormo	nt, 504 amson,	S. Hart St. 37 Beacon	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
379 (f)381	Charlotte, N. C Chicago, Ill.	W. H. Jas. Mo	Fowler,	1004 , 210	West 5th St. N. Leaning-	W. E. Harry	Ledwel Clauss,	1, 25 1648	W. 1st St Morse Ave	C. L. U. Hall; Every Mon. 165 N. LaSalle St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)382 (m)38 3	Columbia, S. C Gillespie, Ill	L. A. S H. B.	mith, 1 Heeren	1337 A , Gille	ssembly St spie, Ill	Felix C. E.	B. Gree Edwai	n, 180 ds, 10	7 Main St 002 E. Main	1615 Main St.; Tues. Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 884 (rr) 385	Muskogee, Okla Marshall, Texas	N. U. P	iowiin,	1905	douston Ave.,	IN. O	. Now	lin, 1	905 Houston	401 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri. K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m) 388 (m) 389 (m) 390	Palestine, Texas Glenn Falls, N. Y Port Arthur, Texas	Raymor R. G. C	Arthur, id Abee Ballaghe	1 exas el, 12 er, 170	Jay St 1 7th St	G. C. B. J. Geo.	Fairfiel Gardep F. Dun:	irthur, d, 1001 he, 22 iway,	Texas. E. Lacy St. New St 932 DeQueen	Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon. Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday. Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(1) 391 (m) 392 (1) 393 (1) 394	Ardmore, Okla Troy, N. Y Havre, Mont Auburn, N. Y	T. Wal W. A. Bryan Geo. G	cott, 72 Ryan, : A. Bar reule, 2	4 4th 59 Cor ickmar 283 Ja	Ave., S. E ngress St n. Box 479 net St	A. A. I. S. Bryan Geo. (Holcom Scott, A. Bar Freule,	b, 805 Young ickmar 233 Ja	B St., N. W. Bldg., State , Box 479 net St	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed, Labor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs. Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed, Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed, Wedy's Memorial Hall 987, Wosh - 1st
(m) 400 (m) 400	Asbury Park, N. J.	F. A.	Oyer, B Clayton	ox 145 , 1020	Sewall Ave.,	G. Ed David Ocea	gar Mus O'Reill in Grov	mhy, I y, 129 e, N.	P. O. Box 281 Abbott Ave. J.	3d Wed. Baboa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues. Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs. 96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(1) 405	Cedar Rapids, 18	T. D. West	Phelps,	354	So. 11th St.	W. H	. Jenn	ngs,	525 1st Ave.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 406	Missoula, Mont.	J. R. Elec. B. A.	Weiser, Co. Vickrey	care 7. 236	of L. & H. Wash. St			r, car	e L. & H.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 411 412	Shelby Mont.	C. G.	Tyler, 1	108 H	wland, Ave.	Geo. J G. S. Shor	Fulton	, 35 1 care	-2 Main St The Electric	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Union Savings Trust Bldg.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(1) 413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	M. R.	Martin	130	West De La	John	Brown,	1306	Morrison Ave	613½ State St.; Mon.
						D-1			- ,	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed, Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Fri. 619½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. 1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
						Fred C. H. F. E. Otto R L. R. Ave.	Volle, 1 Rohrer, Wheel tode, 18 Batchel	017 N Box : er, 91: 19 Alt or, 924		Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed, Labor Temple; Every Mon. 212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed, Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed, Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
										Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 434 (m) 435 (m) 436 (m) 437 (1) 439	Windpeg, Man., Can. Watervliet, N. Y Fall River, Mass	A. Mac Frank	key, 57	7 Fin	ley StAdams St	J. L. I Frank James W. O.	McBride Miller, Reynold Fisher,	, Labo 1207 s, 360 R. F	5th Ave. Durfee St. C. D. No. 4, Akron, Ohio,	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Laber Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Maccabee Hall; 3d Sat. Firemen's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 440 (rr) 441 (m) 442	Riverside, Calif Spokane, Wash Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	V. W. Ed. The J. T. E	Dundas omas, T Celth, I	, 293 Pendelt Box 72	Locust St	J. A. I H. F. (J. H. (King, 2 Conroy, Gallaghe	62 Baı Opport r, Box	ndini St unity, Wash, 24	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs. Orange Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m) 443 (m) 444 (l) 445 (m) 446 (m) 447	Montgomery, Ala	E. A. W C. E. F. Jach J. L. Si	oodwor Balcer nke, 42 inghal, uymon,	th, P. O May 112 J	ple Stackson St	E. A. V Jasper J. H. S J. L. S Welby J. H. 6	Woodwo E. Cob Scott, R. Singhal, Weidm Guymon	rth, P. b, 1022 F. D. 112 J an, 1 Box	O. Box 1082 2 S. 4th St. 10. Boy 51a ackson St. 416 Lindsley	18½ N. Perry St.; Thurs. Labor Temple: Tues. Brothers Homes; Alternate Frl. Moose Hall; 2d. 4th Tues. Central Labor Hall; 1st. 3d Frl. Labor Temple: Every Tues.
(m) 452	Gloucester, N. J	Wm. C. Camd	Storm en, N.	, 1171 J.	Morton St.,	Thos. I Ave.,	R. Duni Colling	evy, 25 swood,	0 Woodlawn N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. 340 George St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 456	New Brunswick, N. J.	W. J. Ave.,	Murray Highla	, 316 nd Pa	Woodbridge irk.	1. R. Julius	Woltz, (Kampf,	86 R	ers St ay St	340 George St.; 2d. 4th Fri.
(i) 457 (m) 458 (m) 460	Altoona, Pa. Aberdeen, Wash Chickasha, Okla.	H. I. I H. A. T W. O. Electr	inderlit Frager, Pitchi ic Co.	ter. B Box 9 ford,	ox 457 1 care Phillip	J. C. 1 R. C. B. S.	Hoover, Jordan, Hakema	Box 4 P. O. 513	Box 91 Illinois Ave.	B. of R. T. Home; 1st. 3d Mon. Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed. Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d We.
(1) 461 (rr) 462 (rr) 463	Aurora, III Wayeross, Ga Springfield, Mo	Ed. Ba M. Rup	ch, 59 ert, 13	So. I	Broadway	J. L. (M. C. J. W.	Quirin. Beverly, Dieterm	364 T: 1915 an, 833	alma St Albany Ave. 5 S. Missouri	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed, Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
										Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Masonic Temple; Fri.
(m)467	Miami, Ariz.	F. S. I	Buck, I	30x 59	1	Emil E	3. Morf	P. 0	Box 581	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.

	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
4-2) 488				
(i) 470	Haverhill, Mass.	Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Trwin Moore, 450 Main St.	Westchester, N. Y. John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Bradford, Mass.	412 E, 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd 4th Thurs. Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)471 (rr)473	Millinocket, Me Terre Haute, Ind	Jos. Nickless, Box 6	W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood	Rush Block; 1st Fri. K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 474 (m) 475	Memphis, Tenn	Ave. A. B. McGoldrick, Box 274 John E. Drewes, Jr., 184 No.	S. D. White, P. O. Box 274 Michael Gallagher, 37 Gross St.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri, City Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich.	Maure St. B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.	I. McCoy, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 477 (i) 479 (i) 481 (m) 482 (l) 483 (i) 485 (rr) 487 (m) 488 (i) 490 (i) 492	San Hernardino, C. Beaumont, Texas Indianapolis, Ind. Linreka, Calif. Pacoma, Wash. Hock Island, Ill. Hannibal, Mo. Bridgeport, Conn. Centralia, Ill. Montreal, que., C.	J. Wilson, 737 Court St. Frank T. Johnson, Box 932. C. Westenhofer, 41 W. Pearl St. L. E. Starkey, 806 F. St. R. L. Thompson, P. O. Box 53. M. G. Welch, 1719 7th St. W. T. McCarty, 313 Bird St. Jas. Monement, 483 John St. J. Sauve, 67 Inspector St. Golden Freeman, 1028 Dover St.	J. W. Watts, 379 20th St. C. A. Weber, Box 932 Charles Bruner, 41 W. Pearl St. Henry J. Tornwall, Box 683 H. E. Durant, 5568 So Park Ave. Lloyd Leven, 2531 8th Ave. Chas, Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th Chas, Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave. Lee Albri, 538 S. Sycamore St. Chas, Hadgkiss, 458 Riele Ave. Verdun.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues. 41 West Poarl St.; Wed. Labor Hall; Tues. 11174 Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon. Industrial Home Bidg; 1st, 3d Fri. Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri. Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon. 417 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
		Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St E. B. Broettler, 183 Burleigh St.	West Allis, Wis.	I
		L. M. Higgins, Lock Box 524, Dunellen, N. J. L. C. Mathis, 406 Pacific Ave H. Wildheyer, 119 S. Flich St.	Disinfield X I	1
(f) 503	Boston, Mass.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill	R. Catelain, 13 Anderson St	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs. Labor Lyceum; 1st Frl. 995 Wash. St.; 2d, 4th Frl. Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)504	Meadville, Pa	R O. Perry, Penn Ave., Kerr- town, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 563 Green St	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)508 (m)508 (l)510 (rr)511 (m)513 (f)514 (m)515	Chicago Ht's, Ill Savannah, Oa Galveston, Texas Topeka, Kans Charlottesville, Va Detroit, Mich.	Otto Kochler, 1543 Aberdeen St. J. T. Hill, 235 Drayson St. Frank McKee, 1017 21st St. Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St. P. C. Crenshaw, 411 4th St. N. E. Fred Robbins, Manistigne Ave.	F. E. Martin, 204 W. 14th St. W. H. Strippy 827 W. 37th St. J. Simpson, 1501 16th St. G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St. J. B. Nuss, Box 284 G. A. Hall, 266 Edmind Place, C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hampton, Va.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon, DeKalb Hall; Every Thurs, Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs, 418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs, Nat'l. Bank Bidg.; 1st, 3d Fri. 35 Adelaide; Every Fri. Greble Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 517 (m) 518 (m) 520 (m) 521 (m) 522	Astoria, Oreg Meridian. Miss Austin. Texas Greeley, Colo Lawrence, Mass	Ave., Hampton, Va. II. W. Dahlgren, 75 W. Exchange W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave. R. E. Pfacilin, 609 West Lynn P. Lofigren, Box 1104. Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	John S. Anderson, P. O. Box 113, W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave	Carpenter Hall, 1st, 3d Wed. Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; 1st Wed. 625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon. Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1)526 (m)527 (rr)528 (m) 529	Watsonville, Calif Galveston, Texas Milwaukee, Wis Plattsburg, N. Y	F. L. Wilson. Jue Schimmels, 1912 Franklin St. Griffith H. Morris, 45½ Cham- plain St.	Joe Carlin, 4014 Ave. "L" Jas. Hagerman, 619 Linus St. Arthur G. Norquist, 2204 Willow St.	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.: Every Frl. 309½ Tremont; 2d. 4th Frl. 3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs. Trades Assembly Hall; Wed.
(m) 531 (m) 532 (rr)533	Davtona Fla. Billings, Mont. Proctor, Minn.	G. A. Long, Box 803 F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St	Carl Wetherell, Box 96. W. T. Gates. Box 646. W. H. Koch, 2625 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn,	Trades Assembly Hall; Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs. Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Frt.
(i) 538 (cs) 537	Schenectady, N. Y San Francisco, Calif.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St. D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif	Thomas Rourke, 359 Carrie St F. Dougan, 6 Ford St	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat. Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
		T. B. Sheppard, 129 No. Frank-		Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)539	Port Huron, Mich	Place. H C. Hinds 2818 9th St. S. W.	St. J. McMurray, 911 3rd St. S. W.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(r) 544 (rr) 549 (m) 552 (e) 558 (rr) 557 (m) 558 (i) 560 (rr) 561	Hornell, N. Y. Huntington, W. Va. Lewistown, Mont. Lewistown, Mont. Walla Wash, Minot, N. Dak, Florence, Ala, Pasadena, Calif. Montreal, Que., Can.	George Wandell, 59 John St., I. R. Diehl, 2584 1st Ave., A. La Douceur, Box 741., Chas. Stevens, Box 503. T. J. Parnell, 123 Meridian St. E. L. Shrader, 390 Crosby St., L. A. McEwan, 1121 B. Wellington St., Verdun, P. Q.	L. W. Fritz. 80 Bennett. St. W. O. Bradley. 2124 10th Ave. J. G. Dixon. Box 653. F. C. Donald. Box 741. Chas. Stevens, Box 503. C. E. Anderson, Box 353. T. C. Wilson, 61 Calaveras St. A. L. Taplor, Lorrain Ave., Montreal. No.	Best Hall; Every Tues. Machinists' Hall; every Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues. Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Thurs. 592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed. Trades Cappell Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Wash- ington St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
		H. A. Price, E. Radford, Va		
(1)568 (1)569 (m)570	Montreal. Que., Can. San Diego, Calif Tucson, Ariz	Philip V. Libby, Cornell St., So. Portland E. Remillard, 111 Stanley St. W. S. Rainey, 2076 3rd St. M. C. Heifelman, Zuni Apt. Z. O. E., E 3rd St.	So., Portland, Maine. F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E. G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St E. C. Russell, Box 504	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571 (i) 572 (i) 573 (m) 574 (m) 575 (i) 578	McGill, Nevada Regina, Sask., Can Warren, O Bremerton, Wash Portsmouth, Ohio Hackensack, N. J	John Phillins, Box 243. Jas. R. Peacock, 2240 Pasqua. W. P. Barto, West Market St G. L. Clark, 215 2mi St. Gordon Werman, 1327 Center St. Geo. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lynhurst, N. J.	G. E. Wickherg, Box 927. W. J. Willis, 1047 Rivallack St. Forrest Smith, 25 Main St. J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St. J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St. J. Van Rossum, 215 4th St. F. W. DuBris, 13 6th St., Ridge-	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon. Trades Hall, Otler St.; 3rd Wed. Bidg. Trades Hall; 2nd. 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 2d. 4th Tres. Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Junfor Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 581	Morristown, N. J	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave.	Chas. W. Case. 25 Speedwell!	Elks' Hall: 1st. 3d Tues.
(1) 583	El Paso, Texas	Morris Plains. W. Stevenson, Labor Temple	L. J. Reynolds, 1126 E. San Antonio St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC.	SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	FIN	. SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	MEETING	PLACE	AND DAT	E
	Tulsa, Okla.												
(1) 585 (1) 587 (1) 588 (1) 590 (1) 591 (f) 592	Pottsville, Pa. Lowell, Mass. New London, Conn. Stockton, Calif. Kansas City, Mo.	Chas. I John B Joseph W. E. C. S. F W. A.	durphy ilthelse C. Tai Dray, lose, 10 Mills,	r, Box r, 209 ft, 90 63 Le 07 W. 720 T	Peacock St. Crawford St. wis St. Poplar roost St.	Claud Ira J. Adam F. C. W. R. E. G.	Blair, 1 Hassler F. Silk, Rathbur Gregory Hagstro	Box 13 5, 508 60 Em. 32 7, 1017 7, 12	Fairview St. His Ave Cutler St S. Sutter Sutter West 41st	Labor Hall; Ev. Centre and Arci L. O. O. F. B. Machinist Hall; 216 E. Market; Labor Temple, 3d Wed.	ery Fri. 1 St.; 1 dg.; Ev 1st. 3d Mon. 14th an	st, 3d Tues. ery Friday. Mon. d Woodland	i; 1st,
(m)594 (m)594 (i)595	Dunkirk, N. Y Santa Rosa, Calif Oakland, Calif	Paul C. Walter Gene G	Kitte Strack aillac.	ll, 1 (e, Box Hotel	Canadway St. 437 Royal	C. R. Rex H L. E.	Harris, Iarris, B Pollard,	57 W lox 43; 1635	7. 3d St 92nd Ave	W. Main St.; 1s Germania Hall; 1918 Grove St.;	t, 3d T 2nd, 4 Every	ues. th Fr i. Wed.	
(m) 611 (i) 613 (i) 614	Clarksburg, W. Va. Lowa City, Ia. Champaign, Ill. Amarillo, Texas Kittanning, Pa. Fort Wayne, Ind. Spokane, Wash Marshalilown, Ia. Albuquerque, N. M. Atlanta, Ga. San Rafael, Calif. San Mateo, Calif.	Wm. Sh J. A. B George	ephard eaumor Le C	l, Gene nt, 112 ans	eral Delivery. Trinity Ave.	W. E. W. P. H. E.	Bueche, Weir, Smith,	Box 560 C 224 E	244entral Ave	Painters Hall, Labor Temple; Building Trades	lst Wed Fri. Hall; 1	st, 3d Tues,	
(i) 619 (m) 620	Hot Springs, Ark Sheboygan, Wis	T. E.	MacDo	nald,	821 Oakland	J. L. I Gerhar	Davis, 3: t Fedler	25 Lau , 1425	rel St N. 7th St	Carpenter Hall; Labor Hall; 1st	1st, 3d 3d We	l Wed. ed.	
	Lynn, Mass. Butte, Mont. Halifax, N. S., Can. Lorain, Ohio Wilmington, Del. Moncton, N. B., C	Jas. Sh J Doug W. Don Lester I Harry I Walter										, 4th Mon. 1; 2nd, 4th ri. th Mon. Tues.	Tues.
445.001	Lethbridge, Alta., C. Nøwburgh, N. Y. Davenport, Iowa. Toronto, Ont., Can. Centralia, Ill. Silvis, Ill.	Trond Co	ott, R.) ersen, tty, 60 ushlan	ברות של	0 1 5th 400	Leo. V Geo. C L. P. J. Bro E. Ad F. D.	Commen	old, 63 s, 1927 Ossin 9 W. Room	3 Lander St. College Ave. gton Ave 6th St., So 206, Kneberg	Labor Tomple:	4 4+5 1	Mon. 4th Fri. d Thurs. Fri. Ill.; 2d W	'ed.
(m)646	Meriden, Conn Sheridan, Wyo	H. Gels C. E. I	, 63] .uce, E	Big Ho	rn, Wyo	E. D. Leo. 1	Lancraft B. Oneye	t, 79 I ear, 1	teservoir Ave. 5 No. Sheri-	Labor Temple;	lst, 3d 1	Fri.	
(1) 647 (m) 648 (m) 649 (m) 651	Schenectady, N. Y Hamilton, Ohio Alton, Ill. Merced, Calif	Edw. Si C. S. E C. W. V F. C. M	mith, 3 lowers, Vhite : IcConn	110 Pa 708 S 26 E. nell, B	ige St io. 8th St 6th St iox 324	W. A. J. W. J. Vos. G. W.	Briggs, Wilson, s, 900 H Degne	247 I 429 I [awley r, R.	Poster Ave Pershing Ave. Ave No. 2, Box	258 State St.; Labor Temple; Tophorn Hall; Union Headqua	lst Wed. 2d, 4th 1st, 3d rters Ha	Wed, Fri. ll; 1st, 3d	Fri.
(m) 653	Miles City, Mont	Herbert Monts	F. na Av	Schulz e.	, 1013 No.	Jas. F	. Welch	1500	O. Box 821	7th and Main	St.; 1st,	3d Morr.	
(rr) 654 (1) 655 (c) 659 (1) 660 (m) 661 (rr) 663	Miles City, Mont Tacoma, Wash Waterhury, Conn Dunkirk, N. Y Waterbury, Conn Hutchinson, Kans Boston, Mass.	Wm, H Chas. C Martin C. P. G Walt H Billeri	alpin, lostanti O'Rour lish, 5: I. Cha lca, M:	19 Sy Ino, 33 ke, 40 11 W. ndler,	camore Lane to Deer St 1 Cooke St 17th Boy 21, N.	E. B. Chas. Edw. (A. B. C. S.	tle, Was Chapin, Costant Conlon, Rutledg Sevrens,	1509 h. Box ino, 3 501 W ge, 113	1125 30 Deer St. ilson St 3 N. Monroe lm St., Wo-	1117½ Tacoma Wed. 1431 1s 127 E. Main St. Machinists' Hal Building Trades Labor Hall; 1st. Puritan Hall; 3	Ave., Ta t Ave., ; 1st, 3 1; 4th Hall; 1 3d Tud 1 Thurs.	coma, Wash Seattle; 3d d Wed, Sun., 2.30 Every Fri.	n.; 1st Wed, p. m.
(m)664	New York, N. Y	Wm. H	Pine Mineo	kney, la, L.	I. Jackson	Wm.	H. Pinc . Mineol	kney, a. L.	189 Jackson I.	Labor Lyceum,	1st, 3rd	Sat.	
(111, 000						"Meat	Lafavai	tto In	ď	Eddor - Cimpic,	,		
	Springfield, Ohio Fargo, N. Dak												
(m)672 (m)675	Grand Forks, N. Dak. Elizabeth, N. J	Ed. La S. J. Rosell	ne, 30 Martin e. N.	9 Euc , 481 J.	elid Ave Aldene St.,	R. L. R. D.	Joiner, Lewis, 2	407 C 18 Ord	herry St chard St	Union Temple; Building Trades	2d, 4th Counci	Sun. 1; 2d, 4th !	Thurs.
(m)677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. 1	Hallin,	Crist	obal, C. Z	S. B.	Jones, F	30x 14	5, Gatun, C	Masonic Hall;	1st, 3d	Thurs.	
(m)679 (m)680	Grinnell, Iowa Fond du Lac, Wis	W. J. M	Iueller,	453 1	N. Park Ave.								s.
	Wichita Falls, Tex.									Labor Hall: 2d			
(m) 685 (m) 686 (m) 688 (i) 691	Modesto, Calif Bloomington, Ill Hazleton, Pa Mansfield, Ohio Glendale, Calif	E. Moor C. J. Br R. Curr Arthur J Ave.	re, 705 111, 323 y, 98 H. Sell	N. M B E. W Lind A lers, 1	InsonValnut St Ave230 No. Elm	Wm. I Howard Glenn H. M.	All Brider d Snyder B. Leons Griggs	, 1005 , 1507 r, 561 ard, 11 , 1113	W. Graham W. 9th St. 4 So. Foster E. Wilson	Odd Fellows Ha 9 East Mine St Trades Council : I. O. O. F. Ha	11; 2d, 4 ; 2d, 4 Hall; 2d 11; Every	th Mon. th Fri. d, 4th Tues.	
(m) 694 (m) 695 (i) 696 (i) 697	Youngstown, Ohio	C. H. Young Ben Bra G. W. G H. D.	Gardne stown, idford, Colony, Hedden	er, 29 Ohio. 1333 38 C 1, 995	Poplar St., So. 17th St. linton Ave Hyslop Pl.,	Frank Ave., E. Hol Wm. J John B	Hamilt Niles, man, 25 Hanna L. Kohle	on, 1 Ohio. 21 Me way. , 1035	13 Franklin ssani St 52 Elizabe'h E. 47th St.	223 W. Federal Labor Temple : Labor Temple : 2 Gary Labor Tem	St.; 2d Every T d, 4th 1 ple; 1st	d, 4th Thur Trursday, Fri, , 3d Mon.	s. o n .
(m)702	Jerome, Ariz. Hinsdale, Ill. Marion, Ill. Edwardsville, Ill.	Neal Car	mpbell,	409 1	Buchanan St.	E. Sec	ott 208 kfort, Il	N. (Gardner, W	Naperville, Ill.; Mystic Workers;	za Fri. 1st, 3d	Sun.	
(i)704 (m)708	Edwardsville, III Dubuque, Ia. Monmouth, III.	S. B. D. Fred St	smith isch, E utsman	, R. I E. Dub 1, 217	ouque, Ill W. Detroit	C. H. Henry Jas. E.	Hotz, F Gobell, Ward,	ostal 2117 733 I	Tel, Co N. Main St. E, 11th Ave.	Main and Vand 7th and Main; 1 Labor Hall; 2d 1	ilia; 2d ist, 3d i Mon,	, 4th Tues. Tues.	
		ALVE.			ı				'				

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND	ADDRESS	FIN. SEC.	AND A	ADDRESS	MEETING	PLACE /	AND DATE
(m) 710 (m) 711 (i) 712	Northampton, Mass. Long Beach, Calif New Brighton, Pa	Chas. E. Hunter, 9 F. Zuyewski, 37 Gri W. H. Meyers, 50 Chas. H. May, B Bridgewater, Pa.	ant Ave x 207 ox 234, West	Lee Christal H. H. Jackse Chas. H. M:	40 Han n, Box ty, P. (207 O. Box 231,	1st National Br 227 1-4 East F Painters' Hall;	ink; 1st, irst; Every 1st, 3d M	2d Tues. Wed. on.
(3) (13	Chicago, III. Kincaid, III. Houston, 'Texas Boston, Mass. Mangluston N. H.	A. Mang, 1300 S	. Setti Eve.,	m. r. Stenny	, 119 S.	. Throop St.	119 S. THIOOP &	i., 15t, 3t	1 21011.
(i)717 (i)719 (rr)720	Manchester, N. H. Camden, N. J.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, E. Sontgen, 416 Ro	475 Maple St.	Jas. J. Tierm Jamaica Pl F. L. Evans, E. F. Coope	y, 92 V ain, Ma 599 Ha r. P. C	Venham St., iss. mover St U. Box 47,	987 Wash St.; 1 895 Elm St.; 2 718 So. Fifth S	st 3d Tue d, 4th We t.; 2d, 4th	s. ed. : Fri.
(m) 722 (1) 723 (i) 725 (m) 729	Manchester, N. H Camden, N. J Cortland, N. Y Fort Wayne, Ind Terre Haute, Ind Punxsutawney, Pa	Harry Lotz, 1724 V P. A. Hall, 1837 S. Dwight Adams, R.	Vest 3rd St 8tn St. F. D. No. 2,	Jerry Hartnet R. E. Deel, A. C. Moredo Forrest Elder	t. Box 2 1917 L ck. 2329 , R. F.	298 oree St 9 5th Ave D. No. 2,	Whitney Blk.; Painters' Hall; C. L. U. Hall; I. O. O. F. Bld	3d Monday Every Fri. 1st, 3d M g.; 2d, 4.	y. Ion. h Fri.
(m) 731 (rr) 732 (rr) 733 (m) 734	Punnsutawney, Pa Int. Falls, Minn Portsmouth, Va Altorna, Pa Norfolk, Va. Burlington, Ia. Orange, Texas Wilkes-Parre, Pa Scranton, Pa.	E. H. Walsh, 409 5 L. Ziegenhaim, 424 O. R. McConahy, S Jerome E. Hawking St., Portsmouth	Nelson St Station No. 13 s, 431 Wright	E. R. Walsh, J. W. Bethel Louis A. Lan J. F. Cherry,	409 5th . 1831 nade, 33 330 Pc	St Laurel Ave. 32 24th Ave. sole St	City Hall; 1st ? Home of Labor, C. L. W. Hall Odd Fellows Ha	fues. Inc.; 1st ; 1st, 3d ill; 1st &	. 3d Wed. Fri. 3d Thurs,
(m) 735 (m) 738 (1) 740	Burlington, Ia. Orange, Texas Wilkes-Barre, Pa	W. F. Wales, 814 E. L. Spaugh, Box James J. Loftus, 50 Ave., West Pittst	N. 9th St 204 98 Montgomery on, Pa.	R. E. Pierce E. L. Spaug Wm. Thirlwal 191 E. Mar	, 1207 S h, Box l, care c ket St.	S. 4th St 204 of Mr. Rice,	Labor Hall; 2d Moose Hall; 2d Simon Long B	4th Thu: 4th Fil. ldg.; Tues	rs.
(rr)742	Scranton, Pa. New York, N. Y Reading, Pa. New York, N. Y	R. J. O'Keefe, 372	13th Ave., As-	V. J. La No	ce, 88 l	St. Nicholas	Kleefield's Hall	: 1st, 3d	Wed.
(11)100	Findingit, FR.	". U. O 11u1u, bobb	Webster Ave.	O. Bendori,	Box 36	io, Pitcairn,	Labor Temple;	1st, 3d T	hurs.
	Little Falls, N. Y Jersey City, N. J Sayre, Pa								
	Clarksburg, W. Va	Geo. B. Shawve		Chas. C. Di					
(rr)75 7	Fairmont, W. Va Joliet, III.	W. Va. Fred Nichols, No.	Raymor Ave.	H. C. Kueff	ner, 91	0 So. Joliet	Alpine Hall; 1s	t Wedneso	lay.
	Hagerstown, Md Knoxville, Tenn Ashtabula, Ohio Omaha, Nebr			Karl L. Bar A. S. Bradle C. J. Clark, H. G. Durha					
rr) 764	Denver, Colo.	L. A. Johnson, 31 St.	20 S. Lincoln	Harry Kelly,	4576 7	Fennyson St.	1737 Champa S	t.; 2d &	4th Wed.
(m) 767 (m) 768 (rr) 770 (1) 771 (m) 773 (rr) 774	Visalia, Calif, Helper, Utah Morgantown, W. Va, Albany, N. Y. Richmond, Va Windsor, Ont., Can, Cincinnati, Ohio	E. B. Hofma, Box A. B. Wilson, 29 C Frank Clare, 625 2 I. Stewart, 510 Gl Edw. Strohmaier, 2	designation described adstone Ave	A. Sacks, 52 K. W. Gree	1 Douga	bun Ave. St. Semmes St., all Ave. Euclid Ave.,	City Hall; 1st, Moose Hall; 1st, Carman Hall; Pythian Bldg.; 61 Pitt St. E. Labor Temple;	Wed. 3d Sun. st, Ed Thu 4th Thur 2d. 4th T ; 2d, 4th 1st, 3d T	irs. 3. hurs. Thurs. ues.
(rr) 778 (rr) 779	Providence, A. I Chicago, Ill.	J. J. Dooriss, 300	Charles St	R. R. O'Sulli R. J. Lindsa	ivan, 41 y, 3207	Herschel St. Washington	98 Weybossett	St.: 2d, 4	th Wed,
	Indianapolis, Ind			AVe.			•		
(rr)791	St. Augustine, Fla Louisville, Ky	R. L. Browder, 21	17 W. Broad-	L. E. Hagan	, 3923 \$	So. First St.	Labor Temple;	1st, 3d T	hurs.
	Chicago, Ill.	Ave.		1					d, 4th Thurs.
	Chicago, Ill.	1		1 1 70					1178
	Aurora, III.								
(rr) 799	Chicago, III Kansas City, Kans.	St. Harria V	N C A	Cicero, Ill.	910 SO. 1418 S	9811 Ave., 4. 26th St.	Fireman Hall: 1	ist. 3d Mo	0.
(rr)801	Kansas City, Kans Grand Rapids, Mich.	Kansas City, Kar Chas, Willoughby,	ns. 1252 Terrace	Kansas Cit M. L. Finn,	y. Kans 159 Carr	ier St. N. E.	Campan Hall;	1st, 3d T 1	199.
(m)802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Ave. H. Murphy, 358 S West Moose Jaw	Stadacona St.,	H. Murphy, West Moss	358 Sta	adacona St.,	Labor Hall; 2d	Wed.	
	New Haven, Conn Sedalia, Mo			1 70					
(m)808 (rr) 809	Sedalia, Mo. Alliance, Ohio Oelwein, Iowa	John Boren	d Ave No	E. H. Mas House. R. L. Brady.	sters, (219 35	Sity Market d Ave. No. 2	Maccanee Hall; Lahor Hall, 4th	Thurs. Mon.	
(rr)811 (rr)812	Oelwein, Iowa Lenoir City, Tenn Little Rock, Ark Havelock, Nebr	E. S. Voiles, P. O J. J. Tolliver, ear trie Co., 311 N Little Rock, A	Box 383 Home Elec- Iain St., No.	Jas. R. Ware R. N. Pedr No. Little	l, P. O. ick, S17 Rock, A	Box 397 7 Olive St., Ark.	Union Hall; 2d Strike Hdqts.;	, 4th Thu Every Thu	rs. rs.
(rr)814 (rr)817	Havelock, Nebr New York, N. Y	Wm. C. Arinstrong, Ave.	P. O. Box 374 , 2152 Crotona	C. H. DeSant	xwell. I o, 533 T	sox 374 Finton Ave	111 E. 125th St	sa Tues. ; 1st, 3d	Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC.	SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	FIN. SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	MEETING	PLACE A	AND	DATE
(rr) 828 (rr) 824 (1) 827 (rr) 829	Calif.	Russell J. L. M John E. Cham Harry	B. Le forris, Fitzge paign, Schelir	bau, 4 606 S grald, 8 111. 16, 552	o. Randolph, 31 Wilson St.	Lloyd E. Laur H. R. McDonal paign, Ill. Thos. J. Caspe	rence, d, R. r, Bo	87 Watkins R. 1, Cham-	Gunther Bldg.; Labor Hall, Ch	4th Wed ampaign, Every Fr	Ill.;	1st Thurs.
(rr)834	Trenton, Mo	Frank l	Borgme	n, 216	Furman PL,	Harold Miller,	209 I	N. 15th Ave.	107 Washington	; 1st, 4th	Moi	1.
	Meridian, Miss											
(rr)847 (rr)849	Kansas City, Kans Syracuse, N. Y Brewster, Ohio Buffalo, N. Y	C. Vict	or, 136	Swan	St., Chicago	C. A. Victor, 1 cago, Ill.	36 Sv	van St., Chi-	Daniels Hall; 2	d Sat.	Tues	
(m) 853	Brewster, Ohio	C. T.	Griesi Massi	heimer, illon.	613 Jarvis Ohio.	G. Mathais, Bo	x 1		Massillon, Ohio	; 4th M	on.	.
		St.,	Riversi	ide St V	ation, Tona-	Riverside Sta	ation,	Tonawanda,				
(m) 855 (rr) 857	Muncie, Ind DuBois, Pa	Walter Harry	Haydei M. All	n, 417 en, 21	W. North St. 8 W. DuBois	R. Tumleson, 3 R. L. Truxal,	15 E. 12 T	North St	Building Trade Oriole Hall; 1s	Hall; 1s st, 3d Fr	st, 3d l.	Fri.
(rr) 860	Somerset, Ky. Long Island City, N. Y.	S. L. C York.	Owen, err, 27	324 H 5 E. 16	igh St 88th St., New	F. P. Owens, 3 Wm. H. Rohr Ave., New Y	24 Hi ssen, ork, l	gh St 1523 Leland N. Y.	K. of P. Hall; Kleefield's Hall	1st, 3d ' ; 2d, 4th	Wed. Wed.	
(rr) 863 (rr) 864	Lafayette, Ind.	Frank W. Sch	P. Clai linck, Hawt	121 E. rk, 609 112 Dia	Alabama St. amond Bridge	Frank Jones, 1 Edw. McKeon,	.620 N	N. 16th St West 5th St.	Labor Temple; Forestors' Hall Hawkes Hall;	2d, 4th T ; 1st, 3d 3d Thurs	ues. Tues.	
(rr) 865 (rr) 867	Baltimore, Md Detroit, Mich	W. S. Dave M	Perego:	y. 1810	Division St.	Roht. Montgom	erv. 1	3 W. Randall Florida Ave.	Redmen Hall; 25 Aldaled Ave	2d & 4th	Wed. urs.	
(p) 868	New Orleans, La	Ave. Thos. C	ernon,	5341	Camp St		20 E	lysian Fields	B. K. of A. H	ome; 2d,	4th A	Ion.
	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	1										
	Cumberland, Md	race				1			Wed			11; 1st, 3d
	Kokomo, Ind Zanesville, Ohio	I AVA				1 1			1			
	Washington, Pa					Wm. H. Tarr,						
(rr)882 (rr)884	New Orleans, La Cleburne, Texas	C A	O'Nelli	, 2716 606 8	Myrtle St S. Robinson	G. F. Schenck, W. G. Howell Breckenridge,	, Р.	O. Box 448,	820 Union St.; Labor Temple;	1st, 3d T	rhurs. ues.	
	Chicago, Ill.	1				Hubert McDona	ald, 2	137 Cortez St.	1 Ist Tues.			vford Ave.;
	Minneapolis, Minn	So.				1			i .			
(m)890 (m)891 (m)892 (m)897	Janesville, Wis Coshocton, Ohio Mankato, Minn Niagara Falls, Ont., Can,	Jacob Menry O. Sut	Donahi Wagner Ganthi ton, 11	ie, 602 , 1019 er, 517 1 Well	Adams St Elm St land' Ave	Amos Kent 1 Elmer Stover, J. R. Hennesse Leo Ryan, 82	1308 1 718 P y, 224 Wilmo	Blaine Ave Pine St James Ave ott St	Trades & Labo State Bank; 1 Bamfield Hall;	t, 3d Thu r Hall; 2d st Thursd 2d, 4th	rs. l, 4th ay. Thurs	Tues.
	St. Paul, Minn											t, 3d Wed.
(m)914 (m)915	Thorald, Ont., Can., Three Rivers, Que., Can. Memphis, Tenn.	J. Calc Geo. I	ter touthor Can.	d, Ca	pe Madeline,	R. L. Bittle, I H. P. Boyle,	Box 76	60 100, Cape	Carpenter's Hal 44 Des Forges	l; 1st, 3d St.; 1st,	Mon. 3d Fr	i.
		ma.				Sta.			ľ			
	Covington, Ky.	W. T.				D. B. Van M						
(rr)919 (m)921 (rr)924	Erwin, Tenn. Two Harbors, Minn Wheeling, W. Va	T. H. G. Gus	Peters, tafson,	221 1 Box 1	1st St 32	T. H. Peters, B. H. Bailey, G. T. Liston,	221 1s 528 8: Bridg	th Ave eport, Ohio	Trainmen's Ha City Hall; 2d 3 1515 Market St.	ll; 1st, 3: Churs. ; 2d, 4th	d Mo: Tues.	n.
(m) 931	Lake Charles, La	R. H. 1	Foard,	care o	J. R. Miles,	T. A. Brown, 1	105 R	yan St	Rineau Bldg.;	1st, 3d T	hurs.	
	Turson, Ariz Enid, Okla.					St.			t .			
(rr)937	Richmond, Va	D. A. So. I	Boon, Richmo	800 B nd, Va	ainbridge St., ı.	E C Murrey	. 11	So. Mulberry	Labor Temple;	1st, 3d 2	Mon.	
(rr)938 (m)942 (m)944	Sacramento, Calif	Frank Ave.	Norm McGov	ington, ern, 18	917½ 16th 309½ Howard	J. C. Kendall, N. C. Fowler, R. Wilbourne,	3159 Box 2 762	"C" St 505 No. 72nd St.	Labor Temple; K. of P. Hall; Labor Temple;	2d, 4th 1 Tuesday, 1st, 3d M	Wed. on.	
	Flint, Mich.	Joseph				i Milah			1			hurs.
(m) 953 (m) 958 (rr) 958 (rr) 962	Eau Claire, Wisc Espanola, Ont., Can. Corning, N. Y. Readville, Mass.	Percy C. T. W. E. C. F. Dedh	Goulett Nelder Lewis Heyn, am, M	te, 317 Big 181 M	E. Madison Flats, N. Y. Illton St., E.		42 N. urv. 9 ley. 5	Barstow St 99 Perry Ave. 555 East 6th Mass.	Labor Temple; Community Hall Hermitage Hall Dudley Opera I Monday.	1st, 3d I 1; 1st Mo 1: 1st, 4t House, Ro	Fri. n. h Mo xbury	n. Mass.; 1st
(rr) 967 (rr) 972	Albuquerque, N. M. Marietta, Ohio	Stanley	Carro	m. 402 11, 426	S. Edith St. Maple St	Chas. Davis, 4	17 We 49 Ma	es: Fruit Ave. apie St	Labor Hall; 1s	t Wed.	. 11111	

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADI	DRESS FI	IN. SEC. AN	D ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
						613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th FrL
(m)978 (rr)986 (m)991 (rr)994	Elmira, N. Y. Corning, N. Y. Kansas City, Mo.	V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca A. E. Kreisehmann, 341 Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 N	th St. W. I 40th St. W. G ent St. C. E fedar St. Elme a Pl. Wm. i W. 1st Le G orledge Dan	E. Bonn, 624 C. Bolton, 11 D. Miller, 3133 or D. Sellers, Moffat, 824 Claire Decker Febrenbach, ace.	Cedar St	Bidg, Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Out Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Heady Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. N. Y. C. Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. C. L. C. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Mo. Pac. R. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 995 (m) 996	Baton Rouge, La Bradford, Pa	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills A	ve E. J M.	l. Bourg, Gen Beyeler, Gen.	eral Delivery Del., Degolia,	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 997 (m) 998 (1) 1002	Shawnee, Okla Greensboro, N. C Tulsa, Okla	D. E. Barbee, 1001 Hol H. H. Thornton, 614 Ju James Duncan, 210 E.	son St. R. F. niean St. R. M. First St. O	r. Hamilton, M. Hoffman, M. Anderson, ace, West Tu	Box 532 621 1-2 So. Elm 1497 W. 23rd dsa, Okla.	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. B. R. T. Hall; Friday. County Court House; Tuesday.
(rr)1008	Sausalito, Calif	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, C	Calif. Box E.	C. Alexande ve., San Rafa V. Patterson.	r, 18 Clorinda el, Calif. 508 No. Pine St.	County Court House; Tuesday. Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed. Morse Hall: 1st 3d Wed.
						Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Nichols Hall; Wed. Trade Labor Hall; 2nd Tues.
(1) 1021 (rr) 1028	Canton, Ohio	Paul Johanning, 1923 S. E.	5th St., Paul	n D. Farr, l Johanning,	164 Morgantown 1923 5th St.,	307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 1024	Pittsburgh, Ps	Hazelwood Sta., Pittsb	Box 517, P. d urgh. Pa.	J. Sheridan,	3101 ZHU AVE	Odd Fenows Han; 2d, 4th FfL
(1) 1029	Woonsocket, B. I	Port Chester, N. Y. Wm. Grady, 405 Winte	r St Ralı	ph Nutting, 1	31 Lincoln St	Carpenters Hall; Friday. 5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
			' A'	ve.		Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(rr) 1038	Pocatello, Idaho Jackson, Mich	land St. Tracy Pugmire, 1029 No. D. J. Pierce, Harris St. A. A. Miles, 410 La	Hays Hen	ry Holmberg,	850 N. 10th St.	Labor Temple, 1st, & 3d Thurs, Labor Hall, 1st, 3d Thurs, Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon,
(m) 1042 (i) 1045 (m) 1047	Sturgis, Mich. Pawhuska, Okla. Toledo, Ohio	Claude Whitlock Dexter D. Young, 383	A. Geo.	R. Farnsley, B. Page, Be G. Densmor	203 E. West St. 0x 552 e, 3225 Cottage	C. M. Hibbard's; 1st Friday. Labor Hall; Thurs. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 1049 (m) 1054 (m) 1055 (m) 1057 (m) 1058 (rr) 1080	Oil City, Pa. Salina, Kans. Wellington, Kan. Woodland, Me. La Porte, Ind. Norfolk, Va.	Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 Ross Perry, 320 W. 9tl A. C. Llittle J. O. Welsher, Gen. De	E. Bond. L. L. I. F. Roy	W. Davis, 20 C. Arnold, 40 E. Graves, 720 H. Fountain, Woodruff, 2 P. Epperson, t., Ocean Vice	1½ Hone Ave 19 E. Elm St 19 S. G St 10 S. G St 105 Chesapeake w, Va.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. Latonia Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. W. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. K. of P. Hall; Thursday. Opera House Office; 2d, 1st; Tues. City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun. Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 1072	Tacoma, Wash.	G. Helveen, 513 Park S. Grove, Calif.	t L St. Otis	E. Collins,	1702 S. Fife St.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple: 1st Wed.
						Lahor Temple; 1st Wed. Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri. Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 1098 (m) 1099 (1) 1101	Oil City, Pa Anaheim, Calif	Lloyd M. Books, 9 E. 70 Geo. L. Stephenson, 140 Ave., Fullerton, Calif.	n St P. Princeton Arti	l Hudson, Bo J. Burke, 540 hur Gowdy, I	ox 125 Plumer St Box 253	Labor Hall; 3d Tues. Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1) 1105	Newark, Ohio	Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Ca	dar Crest Cha	s. Belt, 610	W. Main St.	Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 1108 (m) 1108 (m) 1110 (m) 1116 (rr) 1118 (rr) 1121 (m) 1122 (rr) 1125	Garrett, Ind. Livermore Falls, Me. Kingsport, Tenn. Quebec, Can. Olean, N. Y. Lufkin, Texas Connellsville, Pa.	John Lukish, 444 Miller zerne, Pa. W. J. Dreher. 403 So. 27 J. D. McCrary. 390 Su. Wm. R. Walsh, 5 St. C. Feltenherger. 2144, M. L. Hand, P. O. Box I. W. Lohr., 694 E. Mu	st., Lu- Flaven St. Edw 3 llivan St. J. I Joachiam Mex W. State Cha 303 M. rphy Ave. J.	t. Lynne, 21 fort, Pa., Kir Huber, 119 man Baraby, D. McCrary, K Gilbert, 130 is. W. Rose, L. Hand, P. I. Balsley, 4 ve.	rripp St., Forty geston P. O. No. Franklin St. Box 285	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon. Federation Hall; 2d Frl. Union Hall; 3rd Wed. Nelms Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. 272 Desfosses St.; 3d Mon. Federation Hall; 1st, 3rd Frl. I. O. F. F. Hall; 2d Sat. City Hall; 1st Thurs.
(m) 1131 (rr) 1134 (m) 1135 (to) 1138 (m) 1139 (i) 1141 (m) 1142 (m) 1145 (m) 1147 (m) 1151	Bloomington, Ind. Cheyenne, Wyo. Newport News, Va. Toronto, Ont., Can. Duncan, Okla. Okla. City, Okla. Baltimore, Md. Birmingham, Als. Henryetta, Okla. Wis. Rapids, Wis. Corsicana, Texas.	Hugh Morrison, 601 Wes Carl Kelly	t 5th St. Gler France N. C. 1 S. 1 St. W. 1457 1457 W. Lubrett, North Wal 1-2 No. Geo.	n Marshall, nk Dougherty C. Crispe, 46 L. Smith, 67 D. Pedigo, Br Thomas, 141 L. Massey, Fr Hayden lter Kruger, 3	223 E. 2nd St., 45 Wash. Ave., McGill St., 38 E. Park St., 30x 1457., 123 8th Ave., N., 15, 115 1-2 No.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon. Labor Temple; 2d Tues. Labor Temple; 1st Tues. Security Elec. Shop; Tues. Security Elec. Shop; Tues. 1222 St. Paul St.; Last Ivi. United Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. Union Hall; 2d or 3d Wed.
(m) 1153 (i) 1154	Tyler, Texas	Heaton St. L. H. Strickland. 15 Blvd., Venice, Calif.	Wash. Pan	seaton St. A. Whatley, Il C. Lyman lace, Venice,	299 No. Beverly 1, 709 Amoroso Calif.	i,ahor Temple; 4th Wed. Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.

Finding The Fountain of Youth

Along-Sought Secret, Vital to Flappiness, Has Been Discovered. By 16M. Stunz

Alas! that spring should vanish with the rose!
That youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!
OMAR KHAYYAM.

A SECRET vital to human happiness has been discovered. An ancient problem which, sooner or later, affects the welfare of virtually every man and woman, has been solved. As this problem undoubtedly will come to you eventually, I urge you to read this article carefully. It may give you information of a value beyond all price.

This newly-revealed secret is not a new "philosophy" of financial success. It has to do with something of far greater moment to the individual—success and happiness in love and marriage—and there is nothing theoretical, imaginative or fantastic about it, because it comes from the coldly exact realms of science and its value has been proved. It "works." And because it does work—surely, speedily and most delightfully—it is one of the most important discoveries made in many years. Thousands already bless it for having rescued them from lives of disappointment and miserv.

The peculiar value of this discovery is that it removes physical handicaps which, in the past, have been considered inevitable and irremediable. I refer to the loss of youthful animation and a waning of the vital forces. These difficulties have caused untold happiness—failures, shattered romances, mysterious divorces. True happiness does not depend on wealth, position or fame. Primarily, it is a matter of health. Not the inefficient "half-alive" condition which ordinarily passes as "health," but the abundant magnetic vitality of superb manhood and womanhood.

Unfortunately, this kind of health is rare. Our civilization rapidly depletes the organism and, in a physical sense, old age comes on when life



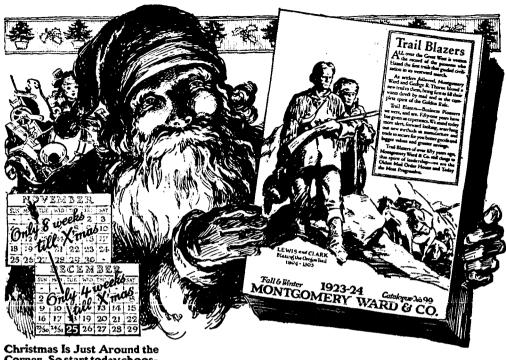
should be at its prime. But this is not a tragedy of our era alone. Ages ago a Persian poet voiced humanity's immemorial complaint that "spring should vanish with the rose" and the song of youth too soon come to an end. And for centuries before Omar Khayyam wrote his immortal verses, science had searched—and in the centuries that have passed since then has continued to search—without halt, for the fabled "fountain of youth," an infallible method of renewing energy lost or depleted by disease, overwork, worry, excesses or advancing age.

Now the long search has been rewarded. A "fountain of youth" has been found! Science announces unconditionally that youthful vigor can be restored quickly and safely. Lives clouded by weakness can be illuminated by the sunlight of health and joy. Old age, in a sense, can be kept at bay and youth made more glorious than ever. And the discovery which makes these amazing results possible is something any man or woman, young or old, can easily use in the privacy of the home.

The discovery had its origin in famous European laboratories. Brought to America, it was developed into a product that has given most remarkable results in thousands of cases, many of which had defied all other treatments. In scientific circles the discovery has been known and used for several years and has caused unbounded amazement by its quick, harmless, gratifying action. Now, in convenient tablet form, under the name of Korex compound, it is available to the general public.

Anyone who finds the youthful stamina ebbing, life losing its charm and color or the feebleness of old age coming on too soon, can obtain a double-strength treatment of this compound, sufficient for ordinary cases, under a positive guarantee that it costs nothing if it fails and only \$2 if it produces prompt and gratifying results. In average cases, the compound often brings about amazing benefits in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Simply write in confidence to the Melton Laboratories, 2382 Massachusetts Bldg.. Kansas City, Mo., and this wonder restorative will be mailed to you in a plain wrapper. You may enclose \$2 or, if you prefer, just send your name without money and pay the postman \$2 and postage when the parcel is delivered. In either case, if you report after a week that the Korex compound has not given satisfactory results, your money will be refunded immediately. The Melton Laboratories are nationally known and thoroughly reliable. Moreover, their offer is fully guaranteed, so no one need hesitate to accept it. If you need this remarkable scientific rejuvenator, write for it today.



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